The Steam Packet

OR RIVER-PLATE NEWS.

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Thursday 29th May | BUENOS-AYRES. | N.o 121

Mauá Bank,

Calle Cangallo 101 & 103.

Rate of interest for current month

Specie received in account current at 7 p0o per annum.
Specie advanced " " at 13 p0o per annum.
Currency received " " at 6 p0o. per annum.
Currency advanced " " at 10 p0o per annum.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd April 1862.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Keene, calle San Martin, opposite the Banco Ingles, begs to inform the public that he has Photographic Likenesses, on letter paper and cards, especially adapted for transmission to Europe.

NUTTALL and SMITH,

MORON,

Have added to their establishment the adjoining buildings, and are now able to offer to their country and town friends all the comforts afforded by a good English hotel.

N.B.—A Coach on the premises, for the benefit of visitors, both weekly and daily.

GEORGE ELLIS.

TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced business in Calle Defensa, No 39, where, by strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Travellers to the South.

Parties having occasion to travel to the South will find every accommodation at the well known Hotel or Fonda at the Gallpones, Partido and camino de Boschos.

Private bed rooms, with good, well aired beds.

Also billiard-saloon &c.

The principal Diligences from Buenos Aires to the South pass by the door.

The Hotel is supplied with the choicest wines spirits &c.

By the proprietors.

Randle and Nuttall.

m10—1m.

TO LET.

Six leagues superior lands, situated 60 leagues South of Buenos Ayres, for 10,000 dollars each league per annum.

ON SALE.

The right of possession of the following lands—

3 to 6 leagues of land on the Mar Chiquita, to the North.

3 to 24 leagues in the Partido Junin

6 leagues in the Loberia, near Quequen.

6 do do do near Sauce Corto.

And 3 leagues private property to the South, near Bahores.

SHEEP.

3000 in Ranchos.

5000 at 8 leagues from Buenos Ayres.

800 at 8 100 each, at 6 leagues from do,

And rams and fine sheep from 200 to 500.

Ernesto Rousnel and Co.

129, Buen Orden street.

From 10 to 12 A. M.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

A light, cheap and durable Roofing, requiring less than half the strength of timber, which is necessary for slates and tiles. Also,

SHIP-SHEATHING FELT.

Samples and circulars, with full information, supplied by Messrs

KENNIE, TWEEDIE and CO,

No 58 Calle de Potosi,

BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON UNITY FIRE & LIFE

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL : £2,500,000 Sterling.

Insurances against Fire are effected upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom and in Foreign Countries. This Association offers peculiar advantages for fire insurance in Buenos Aires on account of its moderate rates and other concession in benefit of the insured.

Proposition for Life Insurance are also received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and all other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

Calle Mayo N.o 7.

New Cloth & Grocery Store,

In the Square of Plaza of the FORTIN DE ARECO.

ANTHONY GONZALES begs to inform his country friends that he has at present a select stock of Drapery, Dry Goods, Linens, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons of all classes, and superior Flannels, Crimean Shirts, House Linen, &c.

In his Grocery Store are to be found a superior selection of Teas, Sugars, &c, also the very best Port and Sherry and small kegs of Brandy, which he keeps on hand expressly for the use of his foreign customers. Biscuit of the very best quality, native and American.

In his Hardware shop, a complete assortment of Nails, Knives and Forks, Shears of the best brand, &c.

With all his English, Irish, Scotch and American customers he keeps open accounts, which are closed only at the end of the year.

For quality and cheapness he defies competition.

ANTHONY GONZALES,

Agent of the *Standard*.

ENGLISH DRAPERY

Establishment

Winter articles in great variety for Ladies and Children, for sale at No. 61 *calle da Cerrito*. Wholesale and retail, and other goods by recent arrivals,—viz.

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, Black and Colored, Cassimeres, &c.

Ladies Linsey-woleey and other Dresses, also Petticoats Children's Frocks, Coats, and Socks.

Ladies cloth and Silk Cloaks.—

Stockings, Socks, Robes: Prints, Muslin de-laine, Alpacas, plaids and poplins.

Also domestics, Calicoes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Irish and other Linens, Diapers, Damasks, Table-Linen, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Honiton, Guipure, and other Lace goods.

Figured and plain silks. Velvets, Merino Paisley and French Cashmere, Scarfs, and Shawls.

Collars, Habit Setts, Flounceings, Embroidered and Plain Handkerchiefs Embroidered, & plain petticoats.

Haberdashery.

Beats and Shoes for Ladies and Children; Soaps and Scents, and numerous other articles. By every steamer, a succession of Novelties will be received.

61—CALLE de CORRIENTES—61

Grocery & cloth store.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

John Francis Font, begs to acquaint his Foreign friends that he has the best assorted grocery, hardware, and cloth shop in the town of Areco

Superior teas, sugars, brandies, wines &c, at the most moderate prices, and a constant supply of the very best fresh biscuits, at town prices

Standard Agency,

San Antonio de Areco.

SHEEP—SHEEP—SHEEP

Important to Sheep Farmers.

A sure cure for the Scab in Sheep.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the Sheep Growers of this country, that he has now received a large quantity of the celebrated *South Down Sheep Wash.*

This valuable preparation is highly recommended for its safety, convenience, utility and economy. It is a concentrated extract, one pound of which is equal to ten pounds of tobacco, retaining in this compact form all the properties of the raw material; at the same time saving the very disagreeable and tedious operation of preparing the wash as is usually practised in this country. The only labor required with the article now offered to the public, is to stir the paste into the quantity of water needed for the Sheep that are intended to be dipped. This Sheep Wash is highly recommended and extensively used by the wool Growers of Australia and South Africa. The Samples that have been used by some of the Estancieros of this Country, have given the most perfect satisfaction, and are recommended by them as the most efficacious remedy ever used in this country; for further particulars apply either personally or by letter to C. S. Bowges.

At Messrs. *James Bell & Co.* (Calle Defensa, esquina Moreno.)

Important Testimonial.

Buenos Ayres, March 28 1862.

Dear Sir;

Having used your South Down Sheep Wash, on my flocks, I take pleasure in recommending it to all Wool Growers of this country, as the most efficacious remedy I have ever used for diseases in Sheep, and especially for removing the Scab.

I have tried many eminent remedies both here and in Scotland, and have found nothing that has given such perfect satisfaction as the South Down Sheep Wash.

Trusting that the merits of this valuable preparation may become more fully known, and earnestly commending it to the attention of all those interested in sheep,

I remain, yours, &c,
NINIAN JOHNSTONE.

To Mr. Chas. J. Bowers.

SAUNDERS & KEYSER,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SMITHS, &c.

117—PASEO DE JULIO—117

BUENOS AYRES.

JAMES SAUNDERS begs to announce to the public that he has entered into Partnership with ALBERT KEYSER, in the above business, at the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore, and lately in possession of J. Saunders.

Wool presses, cranes, and destroying machinery, wire-stretchers, or screws, of a superior quality, for erecting wire fences; wire rodsos, &c.; 1 horse-power chain pumps for corn and other purposes, simple and complete; steam engines, Ships smith-work in general, and all kinds of machinery, repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The great share of patronage which he has enjoyed since commencing business as the best assurance he can give his friends of promptness and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to him; and with this view he has taken as partner an active and experienced man of business, who will assist him in this important profession.

NOTE of HOUSES, CHACRAS, LAND, &c, ON SALE.

Parque-street—3 rooms, 2 patios with vines, 8 1-2 varas front, by 38 deep

Temple-st—9 rooms, besides outoffices, 9 1-2 varas front, by 52 deep.

Defensa-st—9 rooms, in good repair, 14 1-2 varas front, by 35 deep.

Peru-st—7 rooms, 5 papered, etc, 8 1-2 varas front by 71 deep

Lujan—st—5 rooms, kitchen and 1 large deposit store, 17 1-2 varas front, by 53 deep

Moreno—9 rooms, papered, 1 large deposit store, 21 varas front by 70 deep

N.B.—This house would be suitable for an estanciero, as the owner would be willing to receive in payment cattle or sheep to one-half the amount.

Cordova—7 rooms and out-offices, 19 1-2 varas front, by 55 deep

Maypu-st—13 do do, 16 varas front, by 35 deep

Florida, 18 varas front, by 65 deep

San Juan-st—4 rooms (3 papered), 8 1-2 varas front by 18 deep

Maypu-st—5 rooms and kit en 8 1-2 varas front by 30 deep

Barca road—3 rooms, 2 of brick and 1 of wood, 9 3-4 vrs front, by 50 deep

Monte Chingolo—Chacra, consisting of 80 squares of good land, part fenced with wire and part ditched, having on it houses, galpones, corrales, etc

San Martin (Santos Lugares)—Chacra, consisting of 13 1-2 squares of good land, with the option of purchasing an adjoining lot of the same extent.

San Jose de Flores—Quinta consisting of 50 varas front by 150 varas deep, with a house of 5 rooms, and out offices in good repair

Ditto—Land adjoining the above, 192 varas by 140, enclosed with wire and ditch, and bearing crop of alfalfa

Balvanera (between calles Cangallo and Cuyo)—1 1-2 squares of land to be sold in building plots, or portions to suit purchasers, very cheap

Independencia-street—A piece of ground, 8 varas front by 35 deep, with 2 rooms.

Also, several Houses and other properties in Montevideo and the Lands Oriental.

For particulars apply at

WESTON and CO's,
HOUSE and PROPERTY AGENTS
Recoba Vieja, No. 38.

American Improvements!!

Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making *tactes pictures at active*. All persons wishing *visiting cards* will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous to Calley 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedad.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

77—PERU—77.

The wholesale and retail English

Grocery Store,

CALLE PERU, No 77,

For many years favourably known for its excellent family assortment, and despatch, has changed proprietors.

The present owner invites inspection of the select assortment which he has on hand, at moderate prices, and which he hopes will meet the wishes of all who may honour him with their kind patronage.

x

Randle and Nuttall.

Messrs *Randle and Nuttall*, beg to inform both their City and country friends that the well known and accredited establishment of the deceased Richard Sutton, has passed into their hands.

The Tienda or cloth shop has been assorted without regard to expense, and the best of English goods are always kept on hand for the benefit of their customers.

The almacen or grocery store has a selection of teas, sugars, biscuits, wines, whiskey, brandy, rum, coffee &c. which are unsurpassed for quality and cheapness in either town or country.

The ferreteria or hardware store comprises every necessary utensil in the country, particular attention is called to the class of shears on hand—

Partido de Ranchos.

m10—1m.

SOMETHING NEW.

To rent Both Land and Sheep : 9 to ten thousand Sheep with one league o G ood Land is offered for the terms 5 years—

1000 Sheep on Sale in the partido Villa Mercedes.

2500	"	"	Capilla del Se
3000	"	"	Lujan.
1000	"	"	Moron.
2000	"	"	Areco.
20000	"	"	Chascomus
5000	"	"	Ensenada.
1000	"	"	Fila.
2000	"	"	Lobos.
2000	"	"	Navarro.
2000	"	"	Monsuse.
5000	"	"	San Pedro.
1000	"	"	Entre-Rios.
10000	"	"	Palmeda (B. Oriental)
9000	"	"	Mercedes 14

RAMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Land on Sale.

1/3 league	of Partido de Pilar.	
1/3 "	"	del Señor,
1st "	of Villa Mercedes.	
2000 of 6000 vrs.		" Las Flores
4 1st leagues		" Azul
12 "		" Tandil
6 "		" Salto (sobre el San Salto)
12 "		" Lobos(en.
6 "		" Quequen
6 "		" 25 Mayo
1 "		" Dolores
6 "		" Tres Arroyos
8 "		" Bolpes
8 "		" Chivilcoy.
5 "		" Entre-Rios
5 "		" Palmeda (B. O)
4 "		" Mercedes
20 "		" Santa Fé.

TO RENT.

2	leagues	San Pedro.
1	vuerta	" Mercedes.
1	league	" id.

Wanted Medianero.

For Banda Oriental also they purchase capones.

Houses on Sale.

† In all parts of the City, Money on mortgage to any amount required. 3 good rooms to let near the Plaza Victoria.—Apply to Calle de Reconquista No. 46.

Parker y Cordero.

m. 27—4 p.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that having complied with all the necessary legal forms he has established an auctioneering and Commission business in the City at N. 8 Calle Tucuari, known as the house of Don Luis Ouligado; that he has taken D. Gustavo Imbert into partnership and business and that such business shall be carried on under the firm & name of Agote & Imbert with mutual responsibility.

In soliciting public patronage we would respectfully say that, all commissions or auctions entrusted to our care shall be promptly and diligently attended to.

Buenos Aires May 23th 1862.

Augusto Agote.

m27—3p.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. MACKRAKE, Calle San Martin, where they can also procure their tickets.

THE STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM. NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE". (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY. MAY 29th 1862.

SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Chamber of Deputies.

The President, Dr. OBLIGADO, and 27 members present.

The acts of the last session were read by the secretary, Dr Quintana, and being approved of, signed by the President.

The Secretary then read a communication from the Legislature of Corrientes, intimating the election of Deputies for that province, which had come off on the days appointed by General Mitre. This was ordered to be enrolled in the archives. The very important law concerning the nomination of the future President and Vice-President of the Republic, along with its ecorollary vote of confidence to Gen. Mitre, and his continuation as provisional President, was handed down from the Senators to this Chamber. Its purport is to recognise publicly the great services of our Governor, and forecast, as it were, his election as Chief Magistrate at the period [three months] fixed for the close of provisional government. The Message comes in for a just meed of praise.

A committee was named of the following gentleman to report on the projected law: Messrs. Alsina Quintana, Cabral, Ruiz, Moreno, and Villanueva.

Sor. Zavaleta, in the name of the Regulatory Commission, stated that his colleagues found great difficulty in arranging the formula to be adopted to the Sessions of Deputies, and begged to suggest that the Hon. Chamber do adopt one of the Provincial *Reglamentos* or any other that might seem it.

Sr. Marmol deprecated warmly the spirit of *finesse* which had entered into the deliberation on this point. It did not require great erudition, deep studies or mathmatical calculations, to adopt a formula, whereby the Chamber should be guided. No grand invention or novelty was looked for, the great object being to economise time. Already two whole sessions were passed in the dry preliminary of choosing a formula.

Here there was some interruption by several members together, who debated rather laconically the preference of a Reglamento.

Don Adolfo Alsina alluded to that observed by the late Paraná Chambers, while others proposed the formula of 1826.

Dr. José M. Gutierrez, moved that the formula of the Congress of '26 be adopted, and it being voted, was passed by a large majority.

Sor. Marmol, adverting to the impolicy of protracted discussions, said—the country is not yet organised; everything is provisional; let us make a step forward each day, for, I confess I cannot see matter for slow deliberation upon which no time should be lost. We are, it is true, preparing the ground for our intended operations, but let us cast a look on other countries. Take up, for example, the Acts of the French Legislature, or British Parliament: there you will see the destiny of a great nation, with all its stupendous effects, contained in 4 lines. Here our statutes are folios. Let me not be supposed to imply that the merits or demerits of a document depend on its prolixity. I merely insinuate that we may be accused of much talk and little work.

Several members evinced a disposition to retire to the antechamber for consultation, when Don J. A. Garcia inquired whether it was resolved to suspend the session, which was answered in the negative.

The Deputies then withdrew for about an hour, and, on their return, it was perceived there were three who did not present themselves. Dr Quintana spoke—I feel bound to make known my view of the projected laws, which demand serious reflection, and cannot be hurriedly settled. Although the Senate first passed the bills to a special commission before submitting them to our body, there are grave difficulties to be avoided, which might, if not legitimately, at least actually, compromise this Chamber. I do not wish to force my opinion on the Assembly, but beg to propose an adjournment of the House, to consider the matter. It ought to be remembered that our chief aim is to go on rightly rather than rapidly.

The President wished to impress on the members the great importance of punctuality to the appointed hour, 1 P. M. Sr. Marmol advocated the expediency of meeting at noon, adding that this would be in conformity with the practice of the Senators. Sr. Elizalde lamented the loss of time from irregular attendance, but insisted that the hour could not conveniently be changed. The President confirmed the hour already appointed, that is 1 P. M.

Some controversy arose on the number of members appointed to act on committees. It was urged that 3 is not preferable to 5 for this purpose, when the President observed that the number could be augmented as soon as the House counted its full force by the addition of those Representatives who have not yet arrived. For the present all such committees formed must be regarded as provisional

The Chamber then adjourned. The Senators meet to-day at noon.

FOR ENGLISH READERS.

Chascomus Railway.

We have great pleasure in announcing, by to-day's supplemental mail, that Mr. H. A. Green, the eminent ship-broker and relative of Mr. Edward Lumb, left this city, by the mail-steamer "Mersey," on yesterday, for England. He takes with him the official documents of the concession by the Legislature, to Mr. Lumb, for the Southern Railway.

The works are expected to commenced immediately, and we have to congratulate the country on such hopes, of the carrying out an enterprise fraught with the prosperity of our industrial resources; for the character of the *concessionaire* is guarantee of its success. The length of line is 75 miles, through a rich, grazing, country, also suitable for agricultural.

Chascomus is the great emporium of the south of this province, and there are no natural obstacles, except a river, to be passed. Government guarantees 7 per cent on a maximum of £10,000 per mile.

Diptheria.

To define Diptheria is not our object, as there are sufficient medical men in town who ought to know more about it than ourselves; but we doubt if any Physician will assert that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are not peculiarly liable to be attacked with this terrible disease.

We have so repeatedly spoken about the imminent risk which this city runs for want of proper sewerage, that our readers, we fear are getting tired of the subject; but looking over our files, of the London Times, our attention was attracted to the following important statement:—

"This is the second case of death by diptheria occurring in its most malignant and intractable form at 18, Edgware-road. Marylebone, within 15 days. The drains belonging to this house were disturbed by the authorities of the vestry of Marylebone on the 26th of November last, and kept open until the 7th of December. The drain which is stated to have been a perfectly efficient one, and passed from the back of this and anjoining houses to the sewer, was reversed and carried through the basement to another sewer This was done, not on account of any effluvium or defect of drainage in this house, but ostensibly on account of the drains being out of order at 33, Upper Seymour street, the next street, running at a right angle. The portion of the old drain belonging to this house was bricked up and accordingly the two sections of the old drain about the house as *cul de sacs*, the alteration having been carried on in this house only. Since this disturbance of the drain and alteration of its course it is stated that the water-closets &c, of the house have never been so free from effluvium as heretofore, and it is impossible to associate the occurrence of this malig ant disease in this particular house and family from the circumstances herein stated relating to the drainage."

The effluvium in this City from these sinks of filth whic, hin other countries are known as water-closets, is enough to create every epidemic that has been ever heard of or known of, were it not for the natural salubrity of the clime: how long the City fathers mean to trust to this salubrity we don't know: but the man who proposes to effect a thorough sewerage for Buenos Ayres should be lauded as a public benefactor, and the Municipality that would have the temerity to reject such a project on trivial grounds, merits to be locked up for 12 consecutive hours in some of the dilapidated old closets of the City of Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Congress.

For the information of our readers we give the following list of Senators and Deputies who compose the Argentine Congress:

SENATORS.

Buenos Aires—Alsina—Elizalde
Cordoya—Velez Sarsfield—Pifiero
Santa Fé—Gonzales—Cullen
Corrientes—Madariaga
Catamarca—Navarro—Moreno
Tucuman—Paz—Vega
Entre-Rios—Carril—Redruello
Santiago—Borges—Gallo
San Juan—Rawson—Gomez
San Luis—Daract

DEPUTIES.

Buenos Aires — Obligado, Alsina, Quintana, Obligado A. C, Mármol, Castro, Gutierrez, Elizalde F., Garcia J. A. Montes de Oca, Cantilo, and Albarellos.

Santa Fé—Oroño, Granel,
Entre Rios—Del Rio, Moreno,
Corrientes—Torrent, Cabral.
Mendoza — Villanueva, Hudson, Blanco,
Tucuman—Padilla, Zavaleta, Garcia P., D. Justo, D. Mauricio, Daract,
Santiago—Ibarra, Gorostiaga, L. Lezama, Gorostiaga B.

Colon Theatre.

Ernani.

We have again to congratulate the manager on having a full house listening to this beautiful masterpiece of Verdi. La Sabora Parodi, as prima donna, acquitted herself well, more particularly in one or two of the duets, at times her voice appeared a little false, but having (by notice at the doors) claimed the indulgence of the audience, on account of temporary illness, perfection could not be expected. The other parts were well got through. Some of the choruses were given with telling effect, and, on the whole, the opera passed of fairly. We would suggest an addition to the orchestra.

TRAVELS IN LA PLATA.
CHAP XIX.

The Filibuster Matute.

The Colonel retired from dinner at a late hour accompanied by an aide de camp of the Governor's; who had received orders to arrest him: he had scarcely entered the portals of his house, when a strong guard surrounded it, and, on the following morning, at dawn of day, he was seized and conducted to prison: he was now tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of treason, and condemned to be shot.

He remained in prison for nearly a month, when he was conveyed on horseback, loaded with chains, to a small quinta, near the suburbs of the town, and prepared for execution: he was attended by a priest, who administered to him the comforts of religion, for the closing scene. On the morning of his execution, he laid hold of the chalice which was filled with wine, which the priest was celebrating a mass for his soul, and could not be prevailed to resign it: he clung to it as to life itself; the minister of justice, as well as the priest, were in a dilemma: they could not spill the consecrated wine, which would be sacrilege; to follow if force was applied, and the execution was delayed to consult the Governor. He referred the subject to the Ecclesiastical authorities, who could not agree on the measures to be taken; it was an extraordinary case and without a precedent. The blood of our Saviour could not be spilt. How could its withrawal, from the sacred cup be effected!—it was a delicate and serious question. Its absorption, by pieces of cotton, was proposed by one and opposed by others. It was ultimately, decided by the Governor who ordered the culprit to be shot with the chalice in his hand, if he would not consent to deliver it up.—An officer now appeared, and informed the culprit of this resolution, who clearly saw that his doom was sealed, placed the chalice upon the altar, and resigned himself to his fate. He was then led to the place of execution, the soldiers bringing up the rear: a priest walked by his side, supplicating mercy from Our Saviour, whose image was carried before him: he was secured to a tree by a piece of cord—the priest recited his last prayer—An officer of the guard gave the dread command. Present! Fire!! and the culprit fell pierced with balls. Thus terminated, in his thirtieth year, the mortal career of Matute.

The Earthquake of 1730.

In the year 1730. Salta was afflicted with several severe shocks of an Earthquake, which occasioned the loss of some lives, and the greatest dismay amongst the inhabitants, many of whom fled to the Cathedral and other churches as the best places for security. Those who fled to the Cathedral were struck with amazement, on observing that the image of Our Saviour had been thrown from its niche, and lay prostrate on the ground, with its face turned upwards, and bedewed with tears, imploring, as it were the protection of the Almighty in favour of the afflicted and terrified inhabitants. It was taken from the ground, amid the sighs and sobs of the multitude, and carefully placed in its niche. This scene was twice repeated on that memorable day, and wonderful to relate! on each occasion the image was found on the same spot, in the same position, and with its face bedewed with tears. It was again replaced, with religious care, in its niche, and from that moment the shocks entirely ceased.

Foreign Amateur Races.

The Races announced for the 29th inst. are postponed until the 30th, in consequence of a decree of Government putting a stop to all races on the Course, in Belgrano, on the 29th.

A passing word to coach Conductors or Mayorales.

Reluctantly we complain of a body of men who, in their majority, deserve nothing but praise, and, generally speaking, render an invaluable service to the country at large; but there are exceptions to all rules, and we wish it to be clearly understood that our present complaint is solely directed to a *very few* exceptional mayorals. It must be admitted that a Mayoral who will keep in his possession letters and newspapers twenty days, cannot be a very punctual man; if this was an occasional case of forgetfulness we would not be justified in complaining, but in those we refer to, it has become so habitual that subscribers have withdrawn their subscriptions from newspapers, and epistolary correspondence has become a thing of the past. Even this negligence, bad as it is, is a trifling complaint when compared to others. We happened to be travelling, a few days since, in one of those coaches: among our fellow-travellers were three married ladies, unaccompanied by any other relation than their respective children; we were both surprised and astonished to hear the mayoral (who should have been their guardian) make use of the most indecents language; every second word of his was a pun on the fair sex in general but a pun expressed in gross, indecorous and immoral language; he was called to order more than once by the male passengers, but without the slightest effect: the ladies afterwards assured us that they and all their acquaintances only travelled with this mayoral in cases of the most urgent necessity. If this catches the eye of the person it is intended for, we hope that, for his own benefit and that of his employer (if he has such), he will learn to be more punctual in the delivery of newspapers and letters, and more politeness to females will not be injurious to his business.

DICK.

The following Prospectus is respectfully submitted by

Gustavus Harrison,

late commander of the steam-ship

"Mississippi,"

to the Inhabitants of

Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

In consequence of the sale of the steam ship "Mississippi," and the certainty that she will be destined for other waters, and in view of the great want if not the necessity of having a vessel of her class in this River, and the inconvenience this community will sustain upon her departure;—it is proposed to raise, and organize a

—*Joint Stock Company*—

for building a first class steamer for navigation of the River Plate, between Buenos Aires and Montevideo with a Capital stock of

Twenty five thousand pounds sterling

to be divided into two hundred and fifty shares of £100 stg. each.

It is proposed to furnish this steam-

mer with accommodations similar to those of the steam ship "Mississippi" but the Hull shall be more after the construction of a sea going class of steamer.

The speed not to be less than Eighteen miles per hour, and with regard to the consumption of fuel, to be on the most economical plan.

The steamer's dimensions shall be as follows:—

Two hundred and thirty feet long—

Thirty five feet beam—

Ten feet depth of hold—

A steamer of the above dimensions will accommodate about one hundred first class, and fifty second class passengers, and will carry from seventy five to one hundred tons of freight.

The expenses for the navigation of a vessel of this class, would not exceed two hundred and sixteen silver dollars per day estimating the expences of crew, fuel, provisions, &c. and including Insurance and all contingencies.

The steam-ship Mississippi, since running on this route, has averaged 80 passengers per day (running days); taking a fair average, it is a safe estimate to calculate at the rate of six silver dollars per head, which leaves a gross receipt of four hundred and eight dollars per day; the average freight would be 40 tons, at four dollars per ton, which, added to the passage money, would give six hundred and forty silver dollars per day.

Now, reducing the fares of passages and rate of freight twenty-five per cent on the present rates charged, would still leave four hundred and eighty silver dollars; and, deducting the expences, would nett two hundred and sixty-four dollars per day.

The amount proposed, being ascertained, a meeting of the Stock-holders will be called, for the purpose of naming Directors, and deciding upon the best plan for carrying out the object.

Bs. As. May 24th 1862.

FOREIGN MISCELANY.

THE ARTESIAN WELL, BRIGHTON.—A great event, in local estimation, has just occurred at Brighton. For the last four years a well has been in progress on the Warren Farm, on which the more youthful inmates of the Brighton workhouse, some 350 in number, are to be set to work in connexion with the Industrial Schools there. The farm is situated on the summit of the South Downs, some 370ft. above the level of the sea. When the contract was taken (by Mr. North) it was believed that a theft of about 400ft. in depth and 6ft. in diameter would constitute the actual excavation. When the well, however, had been sunk to a depth of 437ft. 9in., there was still no water, and Mr. North threw up his contract. The guardians then took the work into their own hands, and had sunk the well to a depth of 1,282 ft., at a cost of about 10Cl. a-week (or 6,5oo£ in all), when at last a strong body of fine soft water was reached on the Saturday before last. The water on Monday had risen upwards of 7oft in the shaft, which, however, had been diminished to a bore of 1ft. diameter, after sinking to a depth of 437 ft. 9in., and cutting a horizontal chamber 421ft. 9in. in length, from which the smaller shaft was sunk. The water, therefore, had nearly reached the head of the lower shaft. The first intimation of the water having been reached was not understood. It consisted in the fact that "digging the well had ceased to make it any deeper," in other words, the loose green sand had been forced up by the subjacent water, in its rising as fast as that sand could be removed. The men were at last convinced of the winning of the water, and of their own imminent peril, by a loud report, and a rushing rumbling sound soon followed by the actual rise of the water into view. The water rose 4oft. in a few hours, and continued to rise at the rate of 1oft. an hour. The news was, of course, very welcome to the ratepayers as well as the guardians. The last gentlemen deserve credit for their firmness in resisting the many attempts to dissuade them from proceeding further with the work as it went on. Only the week previously the guardians had been advised to put a stop to such fruitless expenditure.—*Builder.*

—During the whole of last week Captain Ericsson has been the hero and the idol of the hour. There can be no disputing that, if it had not been for his iron-clad battery, the Monitor, the whole aspect of the war might have been changed, and the redoubtable Merrimac might have poured such a volley upon Washington as would have driven the President, the Executive, and the whole assembled Congress from the capital. Scarcely anything is anywhere spoken of, but iron-clad ships and batteries; and so prompt has been the action in consequence that a Bill has already been introduced into the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct an iron-clad steamer of 5000 tons, to be used solely as a ram, at a cost of $1,000,000; to discard a further sum of nearly $800,000 to the completion of the Stevens Battery, which has been lying for months past in the Hudson river off Hoboken, suffering from the effects of the cold shoulder of the Government: which would in all probability have refused further aid to its inventor and builder if the Merrimac had not given the official minister such a disagreeable reminder, &, lastly, to expend the sum of $13,000,000 (about 2,6.0,000l. sterling) in the construction of iron-clad steam gunboats, for the defence of the coasts and harbours of the whole sea-board of the Atlantic from Portland to the Chesapeake, and for purposes of offence during the war—from the Chesapeake to the mouths of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. These iron-clad monsters are not absolutely invulnerable, for the Merrimac was seriously damaged in its encounter with the Monitor, and its captain and several men were killed by the explosion of a shell that penetrated through that crevice in her armour represented by her pilot-house, but they are proved by the results of this famous battle of Hampton Roads to be more than a match for any number of wooden vessels that may be brought against them. Such vessels must immediately revolutionize the whole system of defensive naval warfare. For purposes of foreign aggression they will, happily for the peace of the world, be useless: for the Monitor ran a greater risk of destruction during her short sea passage from the harbour of New York to Chesapeak Bay than she ran at any time during the greatest heat of the battle. Her gallant and ingenious commander is reported to have declared that he would much rather fight half-a-dozen such battles in inland waters, against vessels similar to his own, than trust himself in the open sea. But the decisive experience of those memorable days shows that, for purposes of coast defence, these rams, batteries, and floating iron castles must inevitably supersede stone walls and fortresses, as well as wooden ships; and that they not only have the advantage of being more effective, but of being less costly than either.

The Merrimac is at the Norfolk Navy-yard. A large force of workmen are engaged in repairing her. One of her prongs was seriously damaged, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. There are being strengthened.

—I mean Mr. Sydney Smith, who in a rare degree mingled wisdom with wit. (Hear, hear.) He placed on record 42 years ago a passage that enables one in some degree to judge of the immense transition we have made with regard to our fiscal system. In 1820 he wrote an article in the *Edinburg Review*, since published in his works, in which he warned the Americans of what would happen to them, if, for the sake of glory, they were induced to rush into war; and certainly, when compared with the very letter of of what was now passing—looking to the particular items and clauses of that Tax Bill, which in some of its stages I don't exactly know what, is now under the consideration of Congress—a more remarkable prediction I cannot conceive. I cannot quote the whole passage, it is too long; but he warns America by pointing to the then state of England. He says:—

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory,—taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, upon the back, or is placed under the foot.——taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth —on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restoreshim to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope that hangs the criminal [a laugh] —on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride."

LOCAL EVENTS.

NEW STEAMER. — We understand that a project has been started for the construction of a fine steamer, for the navigation of the river, between this city and Montevideo.

A joint-stock company is proposed, shares at £100 each; the steamer to be like the Mississippi, with slight alterations.

SUPPLEMENTAL MAIL.—We are not yet aware if there be any means of sending news to Europe than those the Tigre Mersey yesterday; but if so, we should no mail be made up at the Consulate, we advise our friends that one will be got up at the "Standard" office, as usual.

CONGRESS.—We are glad to notice the politeness of the Government in giving us a box at the Congress Chamber This will enable us, in future, to give our readers a faithful report of proceedings so interesting to our public

These little acts of civility to foreigners are convenient in more ways than one to the Government; and it is necessary that the Press have an allotted department to report the sessions, without the inevitable inconvenience always attending a crowded house.

OUR PACKET CIRCULAR, owing to the May feasts, has been postponed until the French mail.

These holidays, which have interrupted the ordinary course of business, have deprived us of some workmen necessary to print that extra number of the paper.

Nevertheless, we have endeavoured to meet the desires of our subscribers, by giving them a packet edition with seventeen columns of new matter, instead of ten, as usual, at some extra expense, which has been amply compensated by the sale of loose papers, of which one house has taken two dozen, and several others one dozen each.

PROGRESO BALL.—It is contemplated to give another ball at this Club, to celebrate the meeting of Congress.

This will serve as a substitute for the want of the official one we expected. We have been given to understand that the worthy Dr Synnax has accepted an invitation, and he will send a report of proceedings to the "Standard," for publication.

IL BARBIERE to-night, at Colon, by Mlle Altieri; to commence at half-past seven.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—In this solemnity, which took place on Monday at Colon, 526 were given to the girls in the schools of the Society of Beneficence, as follows, 314 medals and 212 books.

The works of the girls of the Orphan Asylum are shown to the public at their establishment, for a few days, after, which, as customary, they will be raffled for the benefit of the institution.

RAFFLE.—We call the attention of our friends to the important raffle which is to take place at the British Library.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 large quarto volumes, will be raffled in 120 tickets, at 25 dollars each.

We think there has been an omission in forgetting to notice the manner in which it will be raffled.

CRASCOMUS RAILWAY.—Mr Henry A. Green, the well-known shipbroker of this city, left for England ye-terday, by the Mersey, to arrange the particulars for the construction of this line.

We hope he will return speedily, with the bills of lading in his pocket-book, of the materials for the line.

USHUN AMERICANA.—A meeting of Argentine and Chilian gentlemen has taken place at Valparaiso, to establish a society with this title, to promote a South, or rather, Spanish-American league.

FLOCK OF SHEEP.—One thousand sheep will be knocked down on Sunday next at 1 O,C P.M, at Moron to the highest bidder for cash.

All who want to get a bargain ought to be punctual as at the O,C,sharp, the auction will take place.

On 'Change

May 28th.

Ounces rose again to $418 which was the opening and closing price. A few sold on time at $416.

Business has been dull on account of the sailing of the packet and few arrivals at the plazas for several days past.

We know of no transactions in saladeros produce on dry hides which are in good demand for North America.

Sales to day have been as follows:

Cumprodnce.

250 common camp hides $133.
300 arrobes wool, private prices.

Comestibles.

from deposit.

500 boxes vermicelli Nervy 2o 12½rs
200 " " " $8o
5o dozen champagne 14o

The Balsa—A meeting took place yesterday at 2 O'clock, Mr. Constant Santa Maria in the chair. The report of which we will publish on Saturday.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 28th

Dutch schooner Alida, from Rotterdam and Montevideo, with assorted cargo.

Nat. steamer Pavon, from the Tigre.

French barque Etincelle, from Bordeaux, with assorted cargo of wines and spirit

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 29th.

Rosario, S. Oriental Dolorcitos, Montevideo, S. American Mississippi.

28.

For the Rivers, French war-steamer Fulminante.

Rio Janeiro, British mail steamer Mersey.

HOUSES TO LET.

1 in San Martin—13 apartments
3 in Calle Temple—8 do each
2 in " Moreno—8 and 5 do
2 in " Parque—8 do each
1 in " Venezuela—6 do
2 offices, wareroom and deposit—Cassallo
1 large store and other apartments, with kitchen attached—Victoria
3 offices—San Martin
2 stores, offices, and residence—Corrientes.

Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

DAVIS and CO.
House and Land Agents,
68 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Splendid Offices and Rooms in Calle Belgrano.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

From this date, we have conferred our powers on Srce. Don Hermann Dufourg and Don Antonio Freire, who, in conjunction, will conduct the business during the absence of the principal, Don Diego White.

Diego White and Co.
27th May 1862. 28m-5p

FOR NEW YORK.

Guaranteed first Vessel to Sail—

The fine American ship
"RICHARD MITCHELL,"
368 tons register,
A. ALLEN, Master.

Has room for a small portion of light freight. The greater portion of her cargo being for owner's account, and now going on board, she will have immediate despatch.

For particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs E. H. Folmar and Co or—

H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

FOR SALE,

An A 1 National brigantine, 25o tons register, built of the best materials—live oak and locust—and fitted and found in everything for three years.

For further particulars apply to
H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

The cheapest and best coach.

TO SAN VICENTE & RANCHOS.

This Diligence leave Buenos Aires and Ranchos every Wednesday and Saturday.

Diligence office—Calle Victoria 366.

Corner of Buen Orden en la
Confiteria de la Moralidad.

LESSONS.

In natural drawing, shading, and colouring in E. Pechmann. Specimens can be seen at Messrs. Fusoni Brothers calle Merced 29.—Apply calle Maypu 91.—College San Martin.
m29-10p

PINE LOST.

Some pine boards by mistake have come in my estate. The owner by identifying them, can have same.
Michael Carthy
Villa de Lujan.

IMPORTANT AUCTION
in Moron, alongside the station house,
BY
AGOTE & IMBERT.

On Sunday the 1st. June, at 1 O'clock P. M. will be sold by public auction, without reserve to the highest bidder 900 to 1000 sheep, of the best merino breed in the country, also the rams, which are at present in the flock and are of the best class

For easy facilities of inspecting the flock can do so by applying at the Moron station the flock will be sold in one lot for cash.

COLON THEATRE.

To-night

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

By Miss ALTIERI.

FOREIGN AMATEUR

RACING SOCIETY.

AUTUMN MEETING,

20th and 30th May, 1862.

First Day's Races, Thursday—

First Race, 12 noon.

The Belgrano Stakes—A sweep stakes for horses that have never run at any meeting of this or other society. Entry, $200, with 2000 added from the funds of the society; once round and distance; weight 145lbs.

Blucher—Colorado—Pink jacket and silver cap

Paleta Blanca — Malacara — Pink jacket and black cap

Guardsman — Payo — White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Santa Fecina—Fayo scbrune—Tartan jacket and cap

Second Race, 1 p m.

The Second's Cup—Entry, $200 with $1000 added; once and a half round weight, 145lbs.

El Zorro — Rosillo — Blue cap and white jacket

Shadow—Overo

Monstero—Saino—Yellow jacket and black cap

Lampalagua — Oscuro—Pink jacket and black cap

Dvil me ree — Picaso — Tartan jacket and cap

Third Race, 2 p. m.

The Half-round Stakes — Entry, $300 with 200 added; weight 145lbs

Bas Bianes — Malacara—Black and silver jacket and cap

Aimwell—Bayo—Black and red stripped body, blue sleeves, & cap.

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino — White jacket and Blue cap

Trump—Tordillo negro — White jacket Magenta sleeves and cap

Belgrano—Saino—Do Do

Fourth Race, 3 p. m.

The Buenos Ayres Gold Cup—Entry, $800, with a gold cup, value £50 sterling, given by the society; twice round; weight, 145lbs.

Try well [late Chiangaler]—Saino—blk & red striped body, blue sleeves & cap

El Zorro—Rosillo—White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Guerrero—Saino malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Fifth Race.

The Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses—Entry, $200, with 1000 added; weight, 145lbs.

Second Day's Races Friday

12 noon.

A *Steeplechase* of $200 entry each, with 1000 added; once round and a distance; to be handicapped and arranged by the committee.

Bas Bianes — Malacara—Black and silver jacket and cap

Pauchecha—Balmaceda—Picaso

Pickpocket—Bayo overo—Pink jacket and black cap.

Bobbin Burns—Picaso—Tartan jacket and cap

Match or Matches.

Two p. m.

The Champion Stakes, for horses of **English blood, born in this country, once round; entrance $300, with 2000 added; weight for horses five years old and upwards to be 145lbs, and an allowance of 3lbs for every year under that age. In the event of three horses not being entered for this race, it shall be open for all horses to enter, through the intervention of the Committee.**

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino —White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Bergamasco—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Match or Matches.

3 to 5 p. m.

The Grand Challenge Stakes—Entrance $1000, with $2000 added; three miles round and a distance; weight, 145 lbs.

Stevens—Malacara—Black and red striped body, blue sleeves and cap

Zorro—Rosillo — White jacket and blue cap

Shadow—Overo

Guerrero—Saino Malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Trotting Match — Entrance $200 each, with 1000 added; three quarters and a mile; to trot with Rider.

Jack — Black—White jacket and cap.

N. B.—In all the above races, to be entered and to come in by name. Rules of B. A. R. Society shall govern three horses to start, the property of different owners, or the premium will not be given. In cases when four horses start, the second horse to save his stake. The matches will be under the auspices and direction of the committee, and the rules and regulations of the society will be strictly adhered to.

NOTICE.

There is a letter at this office for Mr NATHANIEL ROBERTS, care of Mr Joaquin Pedro Jardin Buenos Ayres.

The owner is requested to call for it, or communicate his address to the British Consulate; or any person who can give information respecting him or his whereabouts.

For H. M. PARISH, Consul,

pr M. GREEN.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 24th May 1862.

Foreign Amateur Races.

The Committee of the F. A. R. S. are ready to receive offers for the renting of the Retiro Course Department of the Grand Stand.

Address to Secretary, Piedad No 65

LUMBER.

Messrs George Bell & Sons have received at Parish an assortment of number 1-1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inches. Also oak and larch.

Plaza Constitucion.

GAS COMPANY.

On TUESDAY, 3d June next, a public meeting of the Shareholders will be convened by the Board of Directors, and the presence of every Shareholder is requested, as the Company have matters of the utmost importance to discuss.

The meeting is to be held at No 208 Calle Rivadavia. 21-10p

FOR SALE,

The right of possession of three leagues of Government land, situated in the Partido del 25 de Mayo.

For particulars apply to—

WESTON and CO,

House and Land Agents,

Recoba Vieja 38.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Entries of horses in the above races, which will infallibly take place on the 29 and 30 thinst. are to be made on or before the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

Calle de la Florida No. 167.

THE LARGEST

WOOD YARD IN TOWN.

Messrs Geo. Bell & Son beg to notify the public that they have the largest and best selection of American Pine in Buenos Aires, Boards and Scantling of every dimension, cut purposely for corrals, fences, floors, and shingle roofs. Wire, which is at present scarce, they have a large supply of.

Hard Wood and Nandubay Posts, cut expressly for corrals principal posts &c. at the very lowest market price.

Being so long established in the trade, they can compete in price with the largest importers in the country.

Their new Yard in the Plaza Constitucion, is expressly adapted for the convenience of their country friends.

Orders from the country promptly attended to and goods delivered in either the North or South Plaza, free of charge.

City office, calle Potosi, 61.

GEORGE BELL and SON.

THE ARGENTINE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now open at the Office, house of Mr Alexander Proudfoot, Recoba Vieja No 38, where applications for Insurance will be received.

Directors:

Sir Hon F — Hamond, President.

" " Thomas Hutchinson, Vice-President

" " Zavaleta.

" " Lezica.

" " Lezica, jr.

" " Jose Pelle.

" " Jose Parish.

Manager, Daniel Rose.

By Order,

D. ROSE, Secretary.

For Colonia.

THE well known PILOT BOAT,

ESTRELLA.

Will sail From this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office—Pasco de Julio No. 36.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

List of English Newspapers uncalled for in the Post-Office.

Abbott Isaac (Rev.) (2)

Armour Thomas.

Bramley Moore. Esq. [2]

Bonini Gioss [Mr.]

Banks & Co.

Brakel T. Ts

Byth Henry A.

Corfield R.

Cornwall N. O. [M. D.]

Covert H. C.

Daw John

Elliot Thomas

Eaten William

Foley Bartley

Gale Smith & Co.

Gibson Anthony

Giesler Simon (Esq.)

Guy John C.

Hargreaves K. L.

Hudson Robert

Heird J. T.

Jackson John

Knox Robert

Kennedy H. W.

Laidlaw Walter

Moss H. M.

Molony J. S. (Captain)

Moon T. [Esq]

Miller Leonard F.

Moore T. W.

Mc. Crae & Co.

Oakesmith Alvin.

Oliphant John

Ogdeve [Rev]

Oliver Domingo

Parker William

Paiva Martin

Roberts H. J.

Sutton Richard

Smith & Co.

Scott David

Sheridan J. P.

Steward James

Terry John

Tait W. [Mrs.]?

Turnbull Cork

Tagviaine P.

Whelden H. (Molino del Oeste)

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT

OF THE LA PLATA

At No. 89 CALLE FLORIDA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned begs to announce that circumstances compel him to postpone the opening of the above named establishment, from the 17th to the 23rd, on the evening for which day, it will positively be opened to the public.

H. C. COVERT.

TO ESTANCIEROS &c. CHACAREROS.

Sine—Sine—Sed.

This seed having been sown, by the most experienced, Estancieros and Chacareros in Buenos Aires has proved to be the best, and most durable for fence, that has ever been produced in this country, acquiring in the short space of two years, to think a hedge, that no sheep can possible pass through it, and then the wire fence may be removed, not even requiring a litch, and occupying very little ground. For further particulars apply to Mr. James Gibson. N. 2 27 calle Victoria

m24—7p.

BRITISH LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recently published by Messrs. Black & Co., the Committee have resolved to RAFFLE the old edition, consisting of 21 large quarto volumes in 120 Tickets at $25 currency each.

The Library can be seen at the Library, as to the Librarian will receive the names and subscriptions of parties as they are coming, and it is requested that those who take an interest in this institution will put down their names as early as possible.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1862

By order of the Committee

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I have this day appointed Mr. Edward Hayes my Attorney, and he is employed by me to collect all debts due to me in this country, to the exclusion of all others.

He is consulted on the management of the Estancia Independencia, he is appointed to receive the interest, rents and donations due to me in this country.

John G. Kendall,

Estanciero" Owner

TO BE SOLD.

A beautiful piece of land nearly *three squares long*, on the Northern part of this Province, will be sold cheap—half cash, half on mortgage.

For particulars apply *Estanciero*—Standard Office.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

FLOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday y Saturday at. 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at. the Whale boat and lighter office N. 39 Paseo de Julio.

George Kenn.

FARM SERVANT.

Persons wanting servants for the Camp, can be supplied by applying at—

The *Standard* Office.

CHASCOMUS RAILWAY.

ON SALE—Four leagues excellent land, situated twenty leagues from Chascomús. This camp is in a state to receive sheep.

Apply 39 Paseo Buen Orden Street, from 10 to 12 A. M.

Allinson's Livery Stable.

26—Piedad—26

Superior alfalfa and Gramilla bay for sale— m21-30p

LA REFORMA PACIFICA,

Editor—D. NICOLAS CALVO.

This political, commercial, and literary journal, established in Buenos Ayres 1856, is now published in Montevideo and sent to this city by every steamer.

It gives news of the Interior and adjacent Republics, with the fullest commercial items of the Plate, daily sales of import and export in both cities, prices current, Argentine and European; also exchanges and freights.

On the arrival of every European packet, all the news is published in a large supplement. A fortnighly report is also framed for the departure of the mails from the Plate.

Subscribers in this city, enrolled at 110, Recoba Vieja, Coach Office.—Subscription $30 per month.

HOWARD and KEAN,

No 29, PASEO JULIO,

Beg to inform captains of vessels and their Friends in general, that they have opened a Butcher's Shop and Provision Store, where they hope, by having a constant supply of the best articles in the market, and by untiring attention and punctuality, to merit their kind patronage.

NO MORE WASHING!

On Sale at 66 calle Defensa, a few English Washing and Mangling Machines, particularly adapted for the country, where good washerwomen are scarce. There are only three left, and they will be sold cheap for cash.

Getting and Co,

x 6 Defensa.

MUSIC LESSONS.

An English lady, long resident in this country, is desirous of giving lessons on the Piano, at her residence.

For particulars apply at 72 Calle Belgrano or by letter, addressed Mrs. J. office of this paper.

FOR ANTWERP

The first class American Barque

NICOLAS CORVO

525 Tons register—Captain CHASE

Has laid tween decks—Coppered and copper fastened.

Now ready to receive cargo on board

And having 2/3ths of her proposed cargo will have quick despatch.

For freight we apply to her consignees Messrs. Darbyshire Green & Co of to—

Jose P. Pesce & Co.

Ship Brokers,

San Martin No. 11e.

NOW LOADING

BY

HENDY J. POWELL and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British barque "HIGHLAND MARY," 562 tons, Frech. Williamson, Master.

FOR LONDON.

Italian barque MARIANA, 342 tons. Solasco, Master.

FOR ANTWERP.

American ship SARATOGA, 542 tons. A. Mathias, Master.

American brigtn LA GRANGE, 300 do W. H. Kimball, Master.

FOR NEW YORK.

Amer. ship "RICHARD MITCHELL," 368 tons, Allen, Master.

House To Let.

The fine and commodious residence, No 9, 11 and 13 calle Cochabamba well known as "Bella Vista." It looks on the river, and offers every convenience for a large family

Apply at No 27 calle Bolivar.

Lunch & Dining Rooms.

J. CHAMPION,

96—PIEDAD—96

(2 doors from Mr. Hasting's store).

This establishment has been greatly enlarged, and the proprietor offers every attention to his guests. The tables are laid at all hours, and the *cuisine* department is under the care of a highly Intelligent cook. Wines, ale, porter, &c, of the best quality always on hand.

m10—1m.

Thomas Arnold & Co.

99, 98 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.

SCOTCH AND

ENGLISH GROCERY STORES.

A NEW STOCK

OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Scotch Whisky & pale Ale.

Irish do do do

Genuine brandy in quarter casks &. in bottles.

Dark and pale sherry in do do like

Fine old Port in quarter casks and in bottles to suit those at present on sale at 6 dozen.

Fine old Jamaica Rum in bottles a

little and Scotch whisky in bottles.

Also a fresh supply of preserved salmon oysters Lobsters genuine Worcester sauce Pickles, mustard &c.

A general supply of clothing, for country customers.

House, Garden, & Building Ground for Sale.

To be Sold a very fine House (porch in the Grecian style), containing 10 rooms, with stables, and all necessary font-office, a beautiful well-stocked garden, with choice plants, vines, &c.—a short distance from town. The house is built in the centre of the land, 70 varas front, and 100 varas back, which can be extended 50 varas more if required.

Also, a piece of Building Ground, 80 varas front and 150 back.

Another piece of Land, 70 vara front and 150 back.

And another piece of Land, 50 varas front and 150 back.

For further particulars, inspection of a map of the land, and cards of admission to the house, apply to

DAVIS and CO,

House and Land agents,

68 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY,

334 Potosi 334

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly G. and H. M. Kern.

s. 11 5p *William Parody*

HOTEL DE PARIS.

Furnished Apartments, with Board, to be had at the Hotel, on reasonable terms.

Breakfast from 9 to 11.

Dinner ... 4 to 5.

Board, without rooms, $200 per month.

French Cuisine at the Hotel. And *Standard* taken for the use of English guests.

GERMAIN and BARTHELEMY.

Fine 1—m Calle Mayo, No. 45

The Steam Packet

OR RIVER-PLATE NEWS.

Published every morning at the *Standard* printing office. Subscription 25 $ per month. Eds & Props. M. G. & E. T. Mulhall. Advertisements received until 3 P. M.: not exceeding 8 lines, inserted 3 times for 5 $, or 30 $ a month. Single copies 2 $. Calle Belgrano 72 & 74.

Thursday 29th May | BUENOS-AYRES. | N.o 121

Mauá Bank,

Calle Cangallo 101 & 103.

Rate of interest for current month

Specie received in account current at 7 p0o per annum.
Specie advanced " " at 13 p0o per annum.
Currency received " " at 6 p0o. per annum.
Currency advanced " " at 10 p0o per annum.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd April 1862.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LESLIE.

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Keene, calle San Martin, opposite the Banco Ingles, begs to inform the public that he has Photographic Likenesses, on letter paper and cards, especially adapted for transmission to Europe.

NUTTALL and SMITH,

MORON,

Have added to their establishment the adjoining buildings, and are now able to offer to their country and town friends all the comforts afforded by a good English hotel.

N.B.—A Coach on the premises, for the benefit of visitors, both weekly and daily.

GEORGE ELLIS.

TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced business in Calle Defensa, No 39, where, by strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Travellers to the South.

Parties having occasion to travel to the South will find every accommodation at the well known Hotel or Fonda at the Gallpones, Partido and camino de Boschos.

Private bed rooms, with good, well aired beds.

Also billiard-saloon &c.

The principal Diligences from Buenos Aires to the South pass by the door.

The Hotel is supplied with the choicest wines spirits &c.

By the proprietors.

Randle and Nuttall.

m10—1m.

TO LET.

Six leagues superior lands, situated 60 leagues South of Buenos Ayres, for 10,000 dollars each league per annum.

ON SALE.

The right of possession of the following lands—

3 to 6 leagues of land on the Mar Chiquita, to the North.

3 to 24 leagues in the Partido Junin

6 leagues in the Loberia, near Quequen.

6 do do do near Sauce Corto.

And 3 leagues private property to the South, near Bahores.

SHEEP.

3000 in Ranchos.

5000 at 8 leagues from Buenos Ayres.

800 at 8 100 each, at 6 leagues from do,

And rams and fine sheep from 200 to 500.

Ernesto Rousnel and Co.

129, Buen Orden street.

From 10 to 12 A. M.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

A light, cheap and durable Roofing, requiring less than half the strength of timber, which is necessary for slates and tiles. Also,

SHIP-SHEATHING FELT.

Samples and circulars, with full information, supplied by Messrs

KENNIE, TWEEDIE and CO,

No 58 Calle de Potosi,

BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON UNITY FIRE & LIFE

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL : £2,500,000 Sterling.

Insurances against Fire are effected upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom and in Foreign Countries. This Association offers peculiar advantages for fire insurance in Buenos Aires on account of its moderate rates and other concession in benefit of the insured.

Proposition for Life Insurance are also received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and all other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS.

Calle Mayo N.o 7.

New Cloth & Grocery Store,

In the Square of Plaza of the FORTIN DE ARECO.

ANTHONY GONZALES begs to inform his country friends that he has at present a select stock of Drapery, Dry Goods, Linens, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons of all classes, and superior Flannels, Crimean Shirts, House Linen, &c.

In his Grocery Store are to be found a superior selection of Teas, Sugars, &c, also the very best Port and Sherry and small kegs of Brandy, which he keeps on hand expressly for the use of his foreign customers. Biscuit of the very best quality, native and American.

In his Hardware shop, a complete assortment of Nails, Knives and Forks, Shears of the best brand, &c.

With all his English, Irish, Scotch and American customers he keeps open accounts, which are closed only at the end of the year.

For quality and cheapness he defies competition.

ANTHONY GONZALES,

Agent of the *Standard*.

ENGLISH DRAPERY

Establishment

Winter articles in great variety for Ladies and Children, for sale at No. 61 *calle da Cerrito*. Wholesale and retail, and other goods by recent arrivals,—viz.

Quilts, Counterpanes, Blankets, Flannels, Black and Colored, Cassimeres, &c.

Ladies Linsey-woleey and other Dresses, also Petticoats Children's Frocks, Coats, and Socks.

Ladies cloth and Silk Cloaks.—

Stockings, Socks, Robes: Prints, Muslin de-laine, Alpacas, plaids and poplins.

Also domestics, Calicoes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Irish and other Linens, Diapers, Damasks, Table-Linen, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Honiton, Guipure, and other Lace goods.

Figured and plain silks. Velvets, Merino Paisley and French Cashmere, Scarfs, and Shawls.

Collars, Habit Setts, Flounceings, Embroidered and Plain Handkerchiefs Embroidered, & plain petticoats.

Haberdashery.

Beats and Shoes for Ladies and Children; Soaps and Scents, and numerous other articles. By every steamer, a succession of Novelties will be received.

61—CALLE de CORRIENTES—61

Grocery & cloth store.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

John Francis Font, begs to acquaint his Foreign friends that he has the best assorted grocery, hardware, and cloth shop in the town of Areco

Superior teas, sugars, brandies, wines &c, at the most moderate prices, and a constant supply of the very best fresh biscuits, at town prices

Standard Agency,

San Antonio de Areco.

SHEEP—SHEEP—SHEEP

Important to Sheep Farmers.

A sure cure for the Scab in Sheep.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the Sheep Growers of this country, that he has now received a large quantity of the celebrated *South Down Sheep Wash.*

This valuable preparation is highly recommended for its safety, convenience, utility and economy. It is a concentrated extract, one pound of which is equal to ten pounds of tobacco, retaining in this compact form all the properties of the raw material; at the same time saving the very disagreeable and tedious operation of preparing the wash as is usually practised in this country. The only labor required with the article now offered to the public, is to stir the paste into the quantity of water needed for the Sheep that are intended to be dipped. This Sheep Wash is highly recommended and extensively used by the wool Growers of Australia and South Africa. The Samples that have been used by some of the Estancieros of this Country, have given the most perfect satisfaction, and are recommended by them as the most efficacious remedy ever used in this country; for further particulars apply either personally or by letter to C. S. Bowges.

At Messrs. *James Bell & Co.* (Calle Defensa, esquina Moreno.)

Important Testimonial.

Buenos Ayres, March 28 1862.

Dear Sir;

Having used your South Down Sheep Wash, on my flocks, I take pleasure in recommending it to all Wool Growers of this country, as the most efficacious remedy I have ever used for diseases in Sheep, and especially for removing the Scab.

I have tried many eminent remedies both here and in Scotland, and have found nothing that has given such perfect satisfaction as the South Down Sheep Wash.

Trusting that the merits of this valuable preparation may become more fully known, and earnestly commending it to the attention of all those interested in sheep,

I remain, yours, &c,
NINIAN JOHNSTONE.

To Mr. Chas. J. Bowers.

SAUNDERS & KEYSER,

ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SMITHS, &c.

117—PASEO DE JULIO—117

BUENOS AYRES.

JAMES SAUNDERS begs to announce to the public that he has entered into Partnership with ALBERT KEYSER, in the above business, at the premises formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore, and lately in possession of J. Saunders.

Wool presses, cranes, and destroying machinery, wire-stretchers, or screws, of a superior quality, for erecting wire fences; wire rodsos, &c.; 1 horse-power chain pumps for corn and other purposes, simple and complete; steam engines, Ships smith-work in general, and all kinds of machinery, repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The great share of patronage which he has enjoyed since commencing business as the best assurance he can give his friends of promptness and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to him; and with this view he has taken as partner an active and experienced man of business, who will assist him in this important profession.

NOTE of HOUSES, CHACRAS, LAND, &c, ON SALE.

Parque-street—3 rooms, 2 patios with vines, 8 1-2 varas front, by 38 deep

Temple-st—9 rooms, besides outoffices, 9 1-2 varas front, by 52 deep.

Defensa-st—9 rooms, in good repair, 14 1-2 varas front, by 35 deep.

Peru-st—7 rooms, 5 papered, etc, 8 1-2 varas front by 71 deep

Lujan—st—5 rooms, kitchen and 1 large deposit store, 17 1-2 varas front, by 53 deep

Moreno—9 rooms, papered, 1 large deposit store, 21 varas front by 70 deep

N.B.—This house would be suitable for an estanciero, as the owner would be willing to receive in payment cattle or sheep to one-half the amount.

Cordova—7 rooms and out-offices, 19 1-2 varas front, by 55 deep

Maypu-st—13 do do, 16 varas front, by 35 deep

Florida, 18 varas front, by 65 deep

San Juan-st—4 rooms (3 papered), 8 1-2 varas front by 18 deep

Maypu-st—5 rooms and kit en 8 1-2 varas front by 30 deep

Barca road—3 rooms, 2 of brick and 1 of wood, 9 3-4 vrs front, by 50 deep

Monte Chingolo—Chacra, consisting of 80 squares of good land, part fenced with wire and part ditched, having on it houses, galpones, corrales, etc

San Martin (Santos Lugares)—Chacra, consisting of 13 1-2 squares of good land, with the option of purchasing an adjoining lot of the same extent.

San Jose de Flores—Quinta consisting of 50 varas front by 150 varas deep, with a house of 5 rooms, and out offices in good repair

Ditto—Land adjoining the above, 192 varas by 140, enclosed with wire and ditch, and bearing crop of alfalfa

Balvanera (between calles Cangallo and Cuyo)—1 1-2 squares of land to be sold in building plots, or portions to suit purchasers, very cheap

Independencia-street—A piece of ground, 8 varas front by 35 deep, with 2 rooms.

Also, several Houses and other properties in Montevideo and the Lands Oriental.

For particulars apply at

WESTON and CO's,
HOUSE and PROPERTY AGENTS
Recoba Vieja, No. 38.

American Improvements!!

Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making *tactes pictures at active*. All persons wishing *visiting cards* will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous to Calley 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedad.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

77—PERU—77.

The wholesale and retail English

Grocery Store,

CALLE PERU, No 77,

For many years favourably known for its excellent family assortment, and despatch, has changed proprietors.

The present owner invites inspection of the select assortment which he has on hand, at moderate prices, and which he hopes will meet the wishes of all who may honour him with their kind patronage.

x

Randle and Nuttall.

Messrs *Randle and Nuttall*, beg to inform both their City and country friends that the well known and accredited establishment of the deceased Richard Sutton, has passed into their hands.

The Tienda or cloth shop has been assorted without regard to expense, and the best of English goods are always kept on hand for the benefit of their customers.

The almacen or grocery store has a selection of teas, sugars, biscuits, wines, whiskey, brandy, rum, coffee &c. which are unsurpassed for quality and cheapness in either town or country.

The ferreteria or hardware store comprises every necessary utensil in the country, particular attention is called to the class of shears on hand—

Partido de Ranchos.

m10—1m.

SOMETHING NEW.

To rent Both Land and Sheep : 9 to ten thousand Sheep with one league o G ood Land is offered for the terms 5 years—

1000 Sheep on Sale in the partido Villa Mercedes.

2500	"	"	Capilla del Se
3000	"	"	Lujan.
1000	"	"	Moron.
2000	"	"	Areco.
20000	"	"	Chascomus
5000	"	"	Ensenada.
1000	"	"	Fila.
2000	"	"	Lobos.
2000	"	"	Navarro.
2000	"	"	Monsuse.
5000	"	"	San Pedro.
1000	"	"	Entre-Rios.
10000	"	"	Palmeda (B. Oriental)
9000	"	"	Mercedes 14

RAMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Land on Sale.

1/3 league	of Partido de Pilar.	
1/3 "	"	del Señor,
1st "	of Villa Mercedes.	
2000 of 6000 vrs.		" Las Flores
4 1st leagues		" Azul
12 "		" Tandil
6 "		" Salto (sobre el San Salto)
12 "		" Lobos(en.
6 "		" Quequen
6 "		" 25 Mayo
1 "		" Dolores
6 "		" Tres Arroyos
8 "		" Bolpes
8 "		" Chivilcoy.
5 "		" Entre-Rios
5 "		" Palmeda (B. O)
4 "		" Mercedes
20 "		" Santa Fé.

TO RENT.

2	leagues	San Pedro.
1	vuerta	" Mercedes.
1	league	" id.

Wanted Medianero.

For Banda Oriental also they purchase capones.

Houses on Sale.

† In all parts of the City, Money on mortgage to any amount required. 3 good rooms to let near the Plaza Victoria.—Apply to Calle de Reconquista No. 46.

Parker y Cordero.

m. 27—4 p.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that having complied with all the necessary legal forms he has established an auctioneering and Commission business in the City at N. 8 Calle Tucuari, known as the house of Don Luis Ouligado; that he has taken D. Gustavo Imbert into partnership and business and that such business shall be carried on under the firm & name of Agote & Imbert with mutual responsibility.

In soliciting public patronage we would respectfully say that, all commissions or auctions entrusted to our care shall be promptly and diligently attended to.

Buenos Aires May 23th 1862.

Augusto Agote.

m27—3p.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. MACKRAKE, Calle San Martin, where they can also procure their tickets.

THE STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM. NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE". (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY. MAY 29th 1862.

SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Chamber of Deputies.

The President, Dr. OBLIGADO, and 27 members present.

The acts of the last session were read by the secretary, Dr Quintana, and being approved of, signed by the President.

The Secretary then read a communication from the Legislature of Corrientes, intimating the election of Deputies for that province, which had come off on the days appointed by General Mitre. This was ordered to be enrolled in the archives. The very important law concerning the nomination of the future President and Vice-President of the Republic, along with its ecorollary vote of confidence to Gen. Mitre, and his continuation as provisional President, was handed down from the Senators to this Chamber. Its purport is to recognise publicly the great services of our Governor, and forecast, as it were, his election as Chief Magistrate at the period [three months] fixed for the close of provisional government. The Message comes in for a just meed of praise.

A committee was named of the following gentleman to report on the projected law: Messrs. Alsina Quintana, Cabral, Ruiz, Moreno, and Villanueva.

Sor. Zavaleta, in the name of the Regulatory Commission, stated that his colleagues found great difficulty in arranging the formula to be adopted to the Sessions of Deputies, and begged to suggest that the Hon. Chamber do adopt one of the Provincial *Reglamentos* or any other that might seem it.

Sr. Marmol deprecated warmly the spirit of *finesse* which had entered into the deliberation on this point. It did not require great erudition, deep studies or mathmatical calculations, to adopt a formula, whereby the Chamber should be guided. No grand invention or novelty was looked for, the great object being to economise time. Already two whole sessions were passed in the dry preliminary of choosing a formula.

Here there was some interruption by several members together, who debated rather laconically the preference of a Reglamento.

Don Adolfo Alsina alluded to that observed by the late Paraná Chambers, while others proposed the formula of 1826.

Dr. José M. Gutierrez, moved that the formula of the Congress of '26 be adopted, and it being voted, was passed by a large majority.

Sor. Marmol, adverting to the impolicy of protracted discussions, said—the country is not yet organised; everything is provisional; let us make a step forward each day, for, I confess I cannot see matter for slow deliberation upon which no time should be lost. We are, it is true, preparing the ground for our intended operations, but let us cast a look on other countries. Take up, for example, the Acts of the French Legislature, or British Parliament: there you will see the destiny of a great nation, with all its stupendous effects, contained in 4 lines. Here our statutes are folios. Let me not be supposed to imply that the merits or demerits of a document depend on its prolixity. I merely insinuate that we may be accused of much talk and little work.

Several members evinced a disposition to retire to the antechamber for consultation, when Don J. A. Garcia inquired whether it was resolved to suspend the session, which was answered in the negative.

The Deputies then withdrew for about an hour, and, on their return, it was perceived there were three who did not present themselves. Dr Quintana spoke—I feel bound to make known my view of the projected laws, which demand serious reflection, and cannot be hurriedly settled. Although the Senate first passed the bills to a special commission before submitting them to our body, there are grave difficulties to be avoided, which might, if not legitimately, at least actually, compromise this Chamber. I do not wish to force my opinion on the Assembly, but beg to propose an adjournment of the House, to consider the matter. It ought to be remembered that our chief aim is to go on rightly rather than rapidly.

The President wished to impress on the members the great importance of punctuality to the appointed hour, 1 P. M. Sr. Marmol advocated the expediency of meeting at noon, adding that this would be in conformity with the practice of the Senators. Sr. Elizalde lamented the loss of time from irregular attendance, but insisted that the hour could not conveniently be changed. The President confirmed the hour already appointed, that is 1 P. M.

Some controversy arose on the number of members appointed to act on committees. It was urged that 3 is not preferable to 5 for this purpose, when the President observed that the number could be augmented as soon as the House counted its full force by the addition of those Representatives who have not yet arrived. For the present all such committees formed must be regarded as provisional

The Chamber then adjourned. The Senators meet to-day at noon.

FOR ENGLISH READERS.

Chascomus Railway.

We have great pleasure in announcing, by to-day's supplemental mail, that Mr. H. A. Green, the eminent ship-broker and relative of Mr. Edward Lumb, left this city, by the mail-steamer "Mersey," on yesterday, for England. He takes with him the official documents of the concession by the Legislature, to Mr. Lumb, for the Southern Railway.

The works are expected to commenced immediately, and we have to congratulate the country on such hopes, of the carrying out an enterprise fraught with the prosperity of our industrial resources; for the character of the *concessionaire* is guarantee of its success. The length of line is 75 miles, through a rich, grazing, country, also suitable for agricultural.

Chascomus is the great emporium of the south of this province, and there are no natural obstacles, except a river, to be passed. Government guarantees 7 per cent on a maximum of £10,000 per mile.

Diptheria.

To define Diptheria is not our object, as there are sufficient medical men in town who ought to know more about it than ourselves; but we doubt if any Physician will assert that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres are not peculiarly liable to be attacked with this terrible disease.

We have so repeatedly spoken about the imminent risk which this city runs for want of proper sewerage, that our readers, we fear are getting tired of the subject; but looking over our files, of the London Times, our attention was attracted to the following important statement:—

"This is the second case of death by diptheria occurring in its most malignant and intractable form at 18, Edgware-road. Marylebone, within 15 days. The drains belonging to this house were disturbed by the authorities of the vestry of Marylebone on the 26th of November last, and kept open until the 7th of December. The drain which is stated to have been a perfectly efficient one, and passed from the back of this and anjoining houses to the sewer, was reversed and carried through the basement to another sewer This was done, not on account of any effluvium or defect of drainage in this house, but ostensibly on account of the drains being out of order at 33, Upper Seymour street, the next street, running at a right angle. The portion of the old drain belonging to this house was bricked up and accordingly the two sections of the old drain about the house as *cul de sacs*, the alteration having been carried on in this house only. Since this disturbance of the drain and alteration of its course it is stated that the water-closets &c, of the house have never been so free from effluvium as heretofore, and it is impossible to associate the occurrence of this malig ant disease in this particular house and family from the circumstances herein stated relating to the drainage."

The effluvium in this City from these sinks of filth whic, hin other countries are known as water-closets, is enough to create every epidemic that has been ever heard of or known of, were it not for the natural salubrity of the clime: how long the City fathers mean to trust to this salubrity we don't know: but the man who proposes to effect a thorough sewerage for Buenos Ayres should be lauded as a public benefactor, and the Municipality that would have the temerity to reject such a project on trivial grounds, merits to be locked up for 12 consecutive hours in some of the dilapidated old closets of the City of Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Congress.

For the information of our readers we give the following list of Senators and Deputies who compose the Argentine Congress:

SENATORS.

Buenos Aires—Alsina—Elizalde
Cordoya—Velez Sarsfield—Pifiero
Santa Fé—Gonzales—Cullen
Corrientes—Madariaga
Catamarca—Navarro—Moreno
Tucuman—Paz—Vega
Entre-Rios—Carril—Redruello
Santiago—Borges—Gallo
San Juan—Rawson—Gomez
San Luis—Daract

DEPUTIES.

Buenos Aires — Obligado, Alsina, Quintana, Obligado A. C, Mármol, Castro, Gutierrez, Elizalde F., Garcia J. A. Montes de Oca, Cantilo, and Albarellos.

Santa Fé—Oroño, Granel,
Entre Rios—Del Rio, Moreno,
Corrientes—Torrent, Cabral.
Mendoza — Villanueva, Hudson, Blanco,
Tucuman—Padilla, Zavaleta, Garcia P., D. Justo, D. Mauricio, Daract,
Santiago—Ibarra, Gorostiaga, L. Lezama, Gorostiaga B.

Colon Theatre.

Ernani.

We have again to congratulate the manager on having a full house listening to this beautiful masterpiece of Verdi. La Sabora Parodi, as prima donna, acquitted herself well, more particularly in one or two of the duets, at times her voice appeared a little false, but having (by notice at the doors) claimed the indulgence of the audience, on account of temporary illness, perfection could not be expected. The other parts were well got through. Some of the choruses were given with telling effect, and, on the whole, the opera passed of fairly. We would suggest an addition to the orchestra.

TRAVELS IN LA PLATA.
CHAP XIX.

The Filibuster Matute.

The Colonel retired from dinner at a late hour accompanied by an aide de camp of the Governor's; who had received orders to arrest him: he had scarcely entered the portals of his house, when a strong guard surrounded it, and, on the following morning, at dawn of day, he was seized and conducted to prison: he was now tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of treason, and condemned to be shot.

He remained in prison for nearly a month, when he was conveyed on horseback, loaded with chains, to a small quinta, near the suburbs of the town, and prepared for execution: he was attended by a priest, who administered to him the comforts of religion, for the closing scene. On the morning of his execution, he laid hold of the chalice which was filled with wine, which the priest was celebrating a mass for his soul, and could not be prevailed to resign it: he clung to it as to life itself; the minister of justice, as well as the priest, were in a dilemma: they could not spill the consecrated wine, which would be sacrilege; to follow if force was applied, and the execution was delayed to consult the Governor. He referred the subject to the Ecclesiastical authorities, who could not agree on the measures to be taken; it was an extraordinary case and without a precedent. The blood of our Saviour could not be spilt. How could its withrawal, from the sacred cup be effected!—it was a delicate and serious question. Its absorption, by pieces of cotton, was proposed by one and opposed by others. It was ultimately, decided by the Governor who ordered the culprit to be shot with the chalice in his hand, if he would not consent to deliver it up.—An officer now appeared, and informed the culprit of this resolution, who clearly saw that his doom was sealed, placed the chalice upon the altar, and resigned himself to his fate. He was then led to the place of execution, the soldiers bringing up the rear: a priest walked by his side, supplicating mercy from Our Saviour, whose image was carried before him: he was secured to a tree by a piece of cord—the priest recited his last prayer—An officer of the guard gave the dread command. Present! Fire!! and the culprit fell pierced with balls. Thus terminated, in his thirtieth year, the mortal career of Matute.

The Earthquake of 1730.

In the year 1730. Salta was afflicted with several severe shocks of an Earthquake, which occasioned the loss of some lives, and the greatest dismay amongst the inhabitants, many of whom fled to the Cathedral and other churches as the best places for security. Those who fled to the Cathedral were struck with amazement, on observing that the image of Our Saviour had been thrown from its niche, and lay prostrate on the ground, with its face turned upwards, and bedewed with tears, imploring, as it were the protection of the Almighty in favour of the afflicted and terrified inhabitants. It was taken from the ground, amid the sighs and sobs of the multitude, and carefully placed in its niche. This scene was twice repeated on that memorable day, and wonderful to relate! on each occasion the image was found on the same spot, in the same position, and with its face bedewed with tears. It was again replaced, with religious care, in its niche, and from that moment the shocks entirely ceased.

Foreign Amateur Races.

The Races announced for the 29th inst. are postponed until the 30th, in consequence of a decree of Government putting a stop to all races on the Course, in Belgrano, on the 29th.

A passing word to coach Conductors or Mayorales.

Reluctantly we complain of a body of men who, in their majority, deserve nothing but praise, and, generally speaking, render an invaluable service to the country at large; but there are exceptions to all rules, and we wish it to be clearly understood that our present complaint is solely directed to a *very few* exceptional mayorals. It must be admitted that a Mayoral who will keep in his possession letters and newspapers twenty days, cannot be a very punctual man; if this was an occasional case of forgetfulness we would not be justified in complaining, but in those we refer to, it has become so habitual that subscribers have withdrawn their subscriptions from newspapers, and epistolary correspondence has become a thing of the past. Even this negligence, bad as it is, is a trifling complaint when compared to others. We happened to be travelling, a few days since, in one of those coaches: among our fellow-travellers were three married ladies, unaccompanied by any other relation than their respective children; we were both surprised and astonished to hear the mayoral (who should have been their guardian) make use of the most indecents language; every second word of his was a pun on the fair sex in general but a pun expressed in gross, indecorous and immoral language; he was called to order more than once by the male passengers, but without the slightest effect: the ladies afterwards assured us that they and all their acquaintances only travelled with this mayoral in cases of the most urgent necessity. If this catches the eye of the person it is intended for, we hope that, for his own benefit and that of his employer (if he has such), he will learn to be more punctual in the delivery of newspapers and letters, and more politeness to females will not be injurious to his business.

DICK.

The following Prospectus is respectfully submitted by

Gustavus Harrison,

late commander of the steam-ship

"Mississippi,"

to the Inhabitants of

Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

In consequence of the sale of the steam ship "Mississippi," and the certainty that she will be destined for other waters, and in view of the great want if not the necessity of having a vessel of her class in this River, and the inconvenience this community will sustain upon her departure;—it is proposed to raise, and organize a

—*Joint Stock Company*—

for building a first class steamer for navigation of the River Plate, between Buenos Aires and Montevideo with a Capital stock of

Twenty five thousand pounds sterling

to be divided into two hundred and fifty shares of £100 stg. each.

It is proposed to furnish this steam-

mer with accommodations similar to those of the steam ship "Mississippi" but the Hull shall be more after the construction of a sea going class of steamer.

The speed not to be less than Eighteen miles per hour, and with regard to the consumption of fuel, to be on the most economical plan.

The steamer's dimensions shall be as follows:—

Two hundred and thirty feet long—

Thirty five feet beam—

Ten feet depth of hold—

A steamer of the above dimensions will accommodate about one hundred first class, and fifty second class passengers, and will carry from seventy five to one hundred tons of freight.

The expenses for the navigation of a vessel of this class, would not exceed two hundred and sixteen silver dollars per day estimating the expences of crew, fuel, provisions, &c. and including Insurance and all contingencies.

The steam-ship Mississippi, since running on this route, has averaged 80 passengers per day (running days); taking a fair average, it is a safe estimate to calculate at the rate of six silver dollars per head, which leaves a gross receipt of four hundred and eight dollars per day; the average freight would be 40 tons, at four dollars per ton, which, added to the passage money, would give six hundred and forty silver dollars per day.

Now, reducing the fares of passages and rate of freight twenty-five per cent on the present rates charged, would still leave four hundred and eighty silver dollars; and, deducting the expences, would nett two hundred and sixty-four dollars per day.

The amount proposed, being ascertained, a meeting of the Stock-holders will be called, for the purpose of naming Directors, and deciding upon the best plan for carrying out the object.

Bs. As. May 24th 1862.

FOREIGN MISCELANY.

THE ARTESIAN WELL, BRIGHTON.—A great event, in local estimation, has just occurred at Brighton. For the last four years a well has been in progress on the Warren Farm, on which the more youthful inmates of the Brighton workhouse, some 350 in number, are to be set to work in connexion with the Industrial Schools there. The farm is situated on the summit of the South Downs, some 370ft. above the level of the sea. When the contract was taken (by Mr. North) it was believed that a theft of about 400ft. in depth and 6ft. in diameter would constitute the actual excavation. When the well, however, had been sunk to a depth of 437ft. 9in., there was still no water, and Mr. North threw up his contract. The guardians then took the work into their own hands, and had sunk the well to a depth of 1,282 ft., at a cost of about 10Cl. a-week (or 6,5oo£ in all), when at last a strong body of fine soft water was reached on the Saturday before last. The water on Monday had risen upwards of 7oft in the shaft, which, however, had been diminished to a bore of 1ft. diameter, after sinking to a depth of 437 ft. 9in., and cutting a horizontal chamber 421ft. 9in. in length, from which the smaller shaft was sunk. The water, therefore, had nearly reached the head of the lower shaft. The first intimation of the water having been reached was not understood. It consisted in the fact that "digging the well had ceased to make it any deeper," in other words, the loose green sand had been forced up by the subjacent water, in its rising as fast as that sand could be removed. The men were at last convinced of the winning of the water, and of their own imminent peril, by a loud report, and a rushing rumbling sound soon followed by the actual rise of the water into view. The water rose 4oft. in a few hours, and continued to rise at the rate of 1oft. an hour. The news was, of course, very welcome to the ratepayers as well as the guardians. The last gentlemen deserve credit for their firmness in resisting the many attempts to dissuade them from proceeding further with the work as it went on. Only the week previously the guardians had been advised to put a stop to such fruitless expenditure.—*Builder.*

—During the whole of last week Captain Ericsson has been the hero and the idol of the hour. There can be no disputing that, if it had not been for his iron-clad battery, the Monitor, the whole aspect of the war might have been changed, and the redoubtable Merrimac might have poured such a volley upon Washington as would have driven the President, the Executive, and the whole assembled Congress from the capital. Scarcely anything is anywhere spoken of, but iron-clad ships and batteries; and so prompt has been the action in consequence that a Bill has already been introduced into the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct an iron-clad steamer of 5000 tons, to be used solely as a ram, at a cost of $1,000,000; to discard a further sum of nearly $800,000 to the completion of the Stevens Battery, which has been lying for months past in the Hudson river off Hoboken, suffering from the effects of the cold shoulder of the Government: which would in all probability have refused further aid to its inventor and builder if the Merrimac had not given the official minister such a disagreeable reminder, &, lastly, to expend the sum of $13,000,000 (about 2,6.0,000l. sterling) in the construction of iron-clad steam gunboats, for the defence of the coasts and harbours of the whole sea-board of the Atlantic from Portland to the Chesapeake, and for purposes of offence during the war—from the Chesapeake to the mouths of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. These iron-clad monsters are not absolutely invulnerable, for the Merrimac was seriously damaged in its encounter with the Monitor, and its captain and several men were killed by the explosion of a shell that penetrated through that crevice in her armour represented by her pilot-house, but they are proved by the results of this famous battle of Hampton Roads to be more than a match for any number of wooden vessels that may be brought against them. Such vessels must immediately revolutionize the whole system of defensive naval warfare. For purposes of foreign aggression they will, happily for the peace of the world, be useless: for the Monitor ran a greater risk of destruction during her short sea passage from the harbour of New York to Chesapeak Bay than she ran at any time during the greatest heat of the battle. Her gallant and ingenious commander is reported to have declared that he would much rather fight half-a-dozen such battles in inland waters, against vessels similar to his own, than trust himself in the open sea. But the decisive experience of those memorable days shows that, for purposes of coast defence, these rams, batteries, and floating iron castles must inevitably supersede stone walls and fortresses, as well as wooden ships; and that they not only have the advantage of being more effective, but of being less costly than either.

The Merrimac is at the Norfolk Navy-yard. A large force of workmen are engaged in repairing her. One of her prongs was seriously damaged, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. There are being strengthened.

—I mean Mr. Sydney Smith, who in a rare degree mingled wisdom with wit. (Hear, hear.) He placed on record 42 years ago a passage that enables one in some degree to judge of the immense transition we have made with regard to our fiscal system. In 1820 he wrote an article in the *Edinburg Review*, since published in his works, in which he warned the Americans of what would happen to them, if, for the sake of glory, they were induced to rush into war; and certainly, when compared with the very letter of of what was now passing—looking to the particular items and clauses of that Tax Bill, which in some of its stages I don't exactly know what, is now under the consideration of Congress—a more remarkable prediction I cannot conceive. I cannot quote the whole passage, it is too long; but he warns America by pointing to the then state of England. He says:—

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory,—taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, upon the back, or is placed under the foot.——taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth —on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restoreshim to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge and the rope that hangs the criminal [a laugh] —on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride."

LOCAL EVENTS.

NEW STEAMER. — We understand that a project has been started for the construction of a fine steamer, for the navigation of the river, between this city and Montevideo.

A joint-stock company is proposed, shares at £100 each; the steamer to be like the Mississippi, with slight alterations.

SUPPLEMENTAL MAIL.—We are not yet aware if there be any means of sending news to Europe than those the Tigre Mersey yesterday; but if so, we should no mail be made up at the Consulate, we advise our friends that one will be got up at the "Standard" office, as usual.

CONGRESS.—We are glad to notice the politeness of the Government in giving us a box at the Congress Chamber This will enable us, in future, to give our readers a faithful report of proceedings so interesting to our public

These little acts of civility to foreigners are convenient in more ways than one to the Government; and it is necessary that the Press have an allotted department to report the sessions, without the inevitable inconvenience always attending a crowded house.

OUR PACKET CIRCULAR, owing to the May feasts, has been postponed until the French mail.

These holidays, which have interrupted the ordinary course of business, have deprived us of some workmen necessary to print that extra number of the paper.

Nevertheless, we have endeavoured to meet the desires of our subscribers, by giving them a packet edition with seventeen columns of new matter, instead of ten, as usual, at some extra expense, which has been amply compensated by the sale of loose papers, of which one house has taken two dozen, and several others one dozen each.

PROGRESO BALL.—It is contemplated to give another ball at this Club, to celebrate the meeting of Congress.

This will serve as a substitute for the want of the official one we expected. We have been given to understand that the worthy Dr Synnax has accepted an invitation, and he will send a report of proceedings to the "Standard," for publication.

IL BARBIERE to-night, at Colon, by Mlle Altieri; to commence at half-past seven.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—In this solemnity, which took place on Monday at Colon, 526 were given to the girls in the schools of the Society of Beneficence, as follows, 314 medals and 212 books.

The works of the girls of the Orphan Asylum are shown to the public at their establishment, for a few days, after, which, as customary, they will be raffled for the benefit of the institution.

RAFFLE.—We call the attention of our friends to the important raffle which is to take place at the British Library.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 large quarto volumes, will be raffled in 120 tickets, at 25 dollars each.

We think there has been an omission in forgetting to notice the manner in which it will be raffled.

CRASCOMUS RAILWAY.—Mr Henry A. Green, the well-known shipbroker of this city, left for England ye-terday, by the Mersey, to arrange the particulars for the construction of this line.

We hope he will return speedily, with the bills of lading in his pocket-book, of the materials for the line.

USHUN AMERICANA.—A meeting of Argentine and Chilian gentlemen has taken place at Valparaiso, to establish a society with this title, to promote a South, or rather, Spanish-American league.

FLOCK OF SHEEP.—One thousand sheep will be knocked down on Sunday next at 1 O,C P.M, at Moron to the highest bidder for cash.

All who want to get a bargain ought to be punctual as at the O,C,sharp, the auction will take place.

On 'Change

May 28th.

Ounces rose again to $418 which was the opening and closing price. A few sold on time at $416.

Business has been dull on account of the sailing of the packet and few arrivals at the plazas for several days past.

We know of no transactions in saladeros produce on dry hides which are in good demand for North America.

Sales to day have been as follows:

Cumprodnce.

250 common camp hides $133.
300 arrobes wool, private prices.

Comestibles.

from deposit.

500 boxes vermicelli Nervy 2o 12½rs
200 " " " $8o
5o dozen champagne 14o

The Balsa—A meeting took place yesterday at 2 O'clock, Mr. Constant Santa Maria in the chair. The report of which we will publish on Saturday.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 28th

Dutch schooner Alida, from Rotterdam and Montevideo, with assorted cargo.

Nat. steamer Pavon, from the Tigre.

French barque Etincelle, from Bordeaux, with assorted cargo of wines and spirit

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 29th.

Rosario, S. Oriental Dolorcitos, Montevideo, S. American Mississippi.

28.

For the Rivers, French war-steamer Fulminante.

Rio Janeiro, British mail steamer Mersey.

HOUSES TO LET.

1 in San Martin—13 apartments
3 in Calle Temple—8 do each
2 in " Moreno—8 and 5 do
2 in " Parque—8 do each
1 in " Venezuela—6 do
2 offices, wareroom and deposit—Cassallo
1 large store and other apartments, with kitchen attached—Victoria
3 offices—San Martin
2 stores, offices, and residence—Corrientes.

Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

DAVIS and CO.
House and Land Agents,
68 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Splendid Offices and Rooms in Calle Belgrano.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

From this date, we have conferred our powers on Srce. Don Hermann Dufourg and Don Antonio Freire, who, in conjunction, will conduct the business during the absence of the principal, Don Diego White.

Diego White and Co.
27th May 1862. 28m-5p

FOR NEW YORK.

Guaranteed first Vessel to Sail—

The fine American ship
"RICHARD MITCHELL,"
368 tons register,
A. ALLEN, Master.

Has room for a small portion of light freight. The greater portion of her cargo being for owner's account, and now going on board, she will have immediate despatch.

For particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs E. H. Folmar and Co or—

H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

FOR SALE,

An A 1 National brigantine, 25o tons register, built of the best materials—live oak and locust—and fitted and found in everything for three years.

For further particulars apply to
H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

The cheapest and best coach.

TO SAN VICENTE & RANCHOS.

This Diligence leave Buenos Aires and Ranchos every Wednesday and Saturday.

Diligence office—Calle Victoria 366.

Corner of Buen Orden en la
Confiteria de la Moralidad.

LESSONS.

In natural drawing, shading, and colouring in E. Pechmann. Specimens can be seen at Messrs. Fusoni Brothers calle Merced 29.—Apply calle Maypu 91.—College San Martin.
m29-10p

PINE LOST.

Some pine boards by mistake have come in my estate. The owner by identifying them, can have same.
Michael Carthy
Villa de Lujan.

IMPORTANT AUCTION
in Moron, alongside the station house,
BY
AGOTE & IMBERT.

On Sunday the 1st. June, at 1 O'clock P. M. will be sold by public auction, without reserve to the highest bidder 900 to 1000 sheep, of the best merino breed in the country, also the rams, which are at present in the flock and are of the best class

For easy facilities of inspecting the flock can do so by applying at the Moron station the flock will be sold in one lot for cash.

COLON THEATRE.

To-night

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

By Miss ALTIERI.

FOREIGN AMATEUR

RACING SOCIETY.

AUTUMN MEETING,

20th and 30th May, 1862.

First Day's Races, Thursday—

First Race, 12 noon.

The Belgrano Stakes—A sweep stakes for horses that have never run at any meeting of this or other society. Entry, $200, with 2000 added from the funds of the society; once round and distance; weight 145lbs.

Blucher—Colorado—Pink jacket and silver cap

Paleta Blanca — Malacara — Pink jacket and black cap

Guardsman — Payo — White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Santa Fecina—Fayo scbrune—Tartan jacket and cap

Second Race, 1 p m.

The Second's Cup—Entry, $200 with $1000 added; once and a half round weight, 145lbs.

El Zorro — Rosillo — Blue cap and white jacket

Shadow—Overo

Monstero—Saino—Yellow jacket and black cap

Lampalagua — Oscuro—Pink jacket and black cap

Dvil me ree — Picaso — Tartan jacket and cap

Third Race, 2 p. m.

The Half-round Stakes — Entry, $300 with 200 added; weight 145lbs

Bas Bianes — Malacara—Black and silver jacket and cap

Aimwell—Bayo—Black and red stripped body, blue sleeves, & cap.

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino — White jacket and Blue cap

Trump—Tordillo negro — White jacket Magenta sleeves and cap

Belgrano—Saino—Do Do

Fourth Race, 3 p. m.

The Buenos Ayres Gold Cup—Entry, $800, with a gold cup, value £50 sterling, given by the society; twice round; weight, 145lbs.

Try well [late Chiangaler]—Saino—blk & red striped body, blue sleeves & cap

El Zorro—Rosillo—White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Guerrero—Saino malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Fifth Race.

The Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses—Entry, $200, with 1000 added; weight, 145lbs.

Second Day's Races Friday

12 noon.

A *Steeplechase* of $200 entry each, with 1000 added; once round and a distance; to be handicapped and arranged by the committee.

Bas Bianes — Malacara—Black and silver jacket and cap

Pauchecha—Balmaceda—Picaso

Pickpocket—Bayo overo—Pink jacket and black cap.

Bobbin Burns—Picaso—Tartan jacket and cap

Match or Matches.

Two p. m.

The Champion Stakes, for horses of **English blood, born in this country, once round; entrance $300, with 2000 added; weight for horses five years old and upwards to be 145lbs, and an allowance of 3lbs for every year under that age. In the event of three horses not being entered for this race, it shall be open for all horses to enter, through the intervention of the Committee.**

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino —White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Bergamasco—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Match or Matches.

3 to 5 p. m.

The Grand Challenge Stakes—Entrance $1000, with $2000 added; three miles round and a distance; weight, 145 lbs.

Stevens—Malacara—Black and red striped body, blue sleeves and cap

Zorro—Rosillo — White jacket and blue cap

Shadow—Overo

Guerrero—Saino Malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Trotting Match — Entrance $200 each, with 1000 added; three quarters and a mile; to trot with Rider.

Jack — Black—White jacket and cap.

N. B.—In all the above races, to be entered and to come in by name. Rules of B. A. R. Society shall govern three horses to start, the property of different owners, or the premium will not be given. In cases when four horses start, the second horse to save his stake. The matches will be under the auspices and direction of the committee, and the rules and regulations of the society will be strictly adhered to.

NOTICE.

There is a letter at this office for Mr NATHANIEL ROBERTS, care of Mr Joaquin Pedro Jardin Buenos Ayres.

The owner is requested to call for it, or communicate his address to the British Consulate; or any person who can give information respecting him or his whereabouts.

For H. M. PARISH, Consul,

pr M. GREEN.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 24th May 1862.

Foreign Amateur Races.

The Committee of the F. A. R. S. are ready to receive offers for the renting of the Retiro Course Department of the Grand Stand.

Address to Secretary, Piedad No 65

LUMBER.

Messrs George Bell & Sons have received at Parish an assortment of number 1-1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 inches. Also oak and larch.

Plaza Constitucion.

GAS COMPANY.

On TUESDAY, 3d June next, a public meeting of the Shareholders will be convened by the Board of Directors, and the presence of every Shareholder is requested, as the Company have matters of the utmost importance to discuss.

The meeting is to be held at No 208 Calle Rivadavia. 21-10p

FOR SALE,

The right of possession of three leagues of Government land, situated in the Partido del 25 de Mayo.

For particulars apply to—

WESTON and CO,

House and Land Agents,

Recoba Vieja 38.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Entries of horses in the above races, which will infallibly take place on the 29 and 30 thinst. are to be made on or before the 26th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.

Calle de la Florida No. 167.

THE LARGEST

WOOD YARD IN TOWN.

Messrs Geo. Bell & Son beg to notify the public that they have the largest and best selection of American Pine in Buenos Aires, Boards and Scantling of every dimension, cut purposely for corrals, fences, floors, and shingle roofs. Wire, which is at present scarce, they have a large supply of.

Hard Wood and Nandubay Posts, cut expressly for corrals principal posts &c. at the very lowest market price.

Being so long established in the trade, they can compete in price with the largest importers in the country.

Their new Yard in the Plaza Constitucion, is expressly adapted for the convenience of their country friends.

Orders from the country promptly attended to and goods delivered in either the North or South Plaza, free of charge.

City office, calle Potosi, 61.

GEORGE BELL and SON.

THE ARGENTINE

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Is now open at the Office, house of Mr Alexander Proudfoot, Recoba Vieja No 38, where applications for Insurance will be received.

Directors:

Sir Hon F — Hamond, President.

" " Thomas Hutchinson, Vice-President

" " Zavaleta.

" " Lezica.

" " Lezica, jr.

" " Jose Pelle.

" " Jose Parish.

Manager, Daniel Rose.

By Order,

D. ROSE, Secretary.

For Colonia.

THE well known PILOT BOAT,

ESTRELLA.

Will sail From this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY.

For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office—Pasco de Julio No. 36.

LUIS MAC LEAN.

List of English Newspapers uncalled for in the Post-Office.

Abbott Isaac (Rev.) (2)

Armour Thomas.

Bramley Moore. Esq. [2]

Bonini Gioss [Mr.]

Banks & Co.

Brakel T. Ts

Byth Henry A.

Corfield R.

Cornwall N. O. [M. D.]

Covert H. C.

Daw John

Elliot Thomas

Eaten William

Foley Bartley

Gale Smith & Co.

Gibson Anthony

Giesler Simon (Esq.)

Guy John C.

Hargreaves K. L.

Hudson Robert

Heird J. T.

Jackson John

Knox Robert

Kennedy H. W.

Laidlaw Walter

Moss H. M.

Molony J. S. (Captain)

Moon T. [Esq]

Miller Leonard F.

Moore T. W.

Mc. Crae & Co.

Oakesmith Alvin.

Oliphant John

Ogdeve [Rev]

Oliver Domingo

Parker William

Paiva Martin

Roberts H. J.

Sutton Richard

Smith & Co.

Scott David

Sheridan J. P.

Steward James

Terry John

Tait W. [Mrs.]?

Turnbull Cork

Tagviaine P.

Whelden H. (Molino del Oeste)

EMPORIUM OF LIGHT

OF THE LA PLATA

At No. 89 CALLE FLORIDA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned begs to announce that circumstances compel him to postpone the opening of the above named establishment, from the 17th to the 23rd, on the evening for which day, it will positively be opened to the public.

H. C. COVERT.

TO ESTANCIEROS &c. CHACAREROS.

Sine—Sine—Sed.

This seed having been sown, by the most experienced, Estancieros and Chacareros in Buenos Aires has proved to be the best, and most durable for fence, that has ever been produced in this country, acquiring in the short space of two years, to think a hedge, that no sheep can possible pass through it, and then the wire fence may be removed, not even requiring a litch, and occupying very little ground. For further particulars apply to Mr. James Gibson. N. 2 27 calle Victoria

m24—7p.

BRITISH LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recently published by Messrs. Black & Co., the Committee have resolved to RAFFLE the old edition, consisting of 21 large quarto volumes in 120 Tickets at $25 currency each.

The Library can be seen at the Library, as to the Librarian will receive the names and subscriptions of parties as they are coming, and it is requested that those who take an interest in this institution will put down their names as early as possible.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1862

By order of the Committee

Notice.

I hereby give notice that I have this day appointed Mr. Edward Hayes my Attorney, and he is employed by me to collect all debts due to me in this country, to the exclusion of all others.

He is consulted on the management of the Estancia Independencia, he is appointed to receive the interest, rents and donations due to me in this country.

John G. Kendall,

Estanciero" Owner

TO BE SOLD.

A beautiful piece of land nearly *three squares long*, on the Northern part of this Province, will be sold cheap—half cash, half on mortgage.

For particulars apply *Estanciero*—Standard Office.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

FLOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday y Saturday at. 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at. the Whale boat and lighter office N. 39 Paseo de Julio.

George Kenn.

FARM SERVANT.

Persons wanting servants for the Camp, can be supplied by applying at—

The *Standard* Office.

CHASCOMUS RAILWAY.

ON SALE—Four leagues excellent land, situated twenty leagues from Chascomús. This camp is in a state to receive sheep.

Apply 39 Paseo Buen Orden Street, from 10 to 12 A. M.

Allinson's Livery Stable.

26—Piedad—26

Superior alfalfa and Gramilla bay for sale— m21-30p

LA REFORMA PACIFICA,

Editor—D. NICOLAS CALVO.

This political, commercial, and literary journal, established in Buenos Ayres 1856, is now published in Montevideo and sent to this city by every steamer.

It gives news of the Interior and adjacent Republics, with the fullest commercial items of the Plate, daily sales of import and export in both cities, prices current, Argentine and European; also exchanges and freights.

On the arrival of every European packet, all the news is published in a large supplement. A fortnighly report is also framed for the departure of the mails from the Plate.

Subscribers in this city, enrolled at 110, Recoba Vieja, Coach Office.—Subscription $30 per month.

HOWARD and KEAN,

No 29, PASEO JULIO,

Beg to inform captains of vessels and their Friends in general, that they have opened a Butcher's Shop and Provision Store, where they hope, by having a constant supply of the best articles in the market, and by untiring attention and punctuality, to merit their kind patronage.

NO MORE WASHING!

On Sale at 66 calle Defensa, a few English Washing and Mangling Machines, particularly adapted for the country, where good washerwomen are scarce. There are only three left, and they will be sold cheap for cash.

Getting and Co,

x 6 Defensa.

MUSIC LESSONS.

An English lady, long resident in this country, is desirous of giving lessons on the Piano, at her residence.

For particulars apply at 72 Calle Belgrano or by letter, addressed Mrs. J. office of this paper.

FOR ANTWERP

The first class American Barque

NICOLAS CORVO

525 Tons register—Captain CHASE

Has laid tween decks—Coppered and copper fastened.

Now ready to receive cargo on board

And having 2/3ths of her proposed cargo will have quick despatch.

For freight we apply to her consignees Messrs. Darbyshire Green & Co of to—

Jose P. Pesce & Co.

Ship Brokers,

San Martin No. 11e.

NOW LOADING

BY

HENDY J. POWELL and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

British barque "HIGHLAND MARY," 562 tons, Frech. Williamson, Master.

FOR LONDON.

Italian barque MARIANA, 342 tons. Solasco, Master.

FOR ANTWERP.

American ship SARATOGA, 542 tons. A. Mathias, Master.

American brigtn LA GRANGE, 300 do W. H. Kimball, Master.

FOR NEW YORK.

Amer. ship "RICHARD MITCHELL," 368 tons, Allen, Master.

House To Let.

The fine and commodious residence, No 9, 11 and 13 calle Cochabamba well known as "Bella Vista." It looks on the river, and offers every convenience for a large family

Apply at No 27 calle Bolivar.

Lunch & Dining Rooms.

J. CHAMPION,

96—PIEDAD—96

(2 doors from Mr. Hasting's store).

This establishment has been greatly enlarged, and the proprietor offers every attention to his guests. The tables are laid at all hours, and the *cuisine* department is under the care of a highly Intelligent cook. Wines, ale, porter, &c, of the best quality always on hand.

m10—1m.

Thomas Arnold & Co.

99, 98 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.

SCOTCH AND

ENGLISH GROCERY STORES.

A NEW STOCK

OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Scotch Whisky & pale Ale.

Irish do do do

Genuine brandy in quarter casks &. in bottles.

Dark and pale sherry in do do like

Fine old Port in quarter casks and in bottles to suit those at present on sale at 6 dozen.

Fine old Jamaica Rum in bottles a

little and Scotch whisky in bottles.

Also a fresh supply of preserved salmon oysters Lobsters genuine Worcester sauce Pickles, mustard &c.

A general supply of clothing, for country customers.

House, Garden, & Building Ground for Sale.

To be Sold a very fine House (porch in the Grecian style), containing 10 rooms, with stables, and all necessary font-office, a beautiful well-stocked garden, with choice plants, vines, &c.—a short distance from town. The house is built in the centre of the land, 70 varas front, and 100 varas back, which can be extended 50 varas more if required.

Also, a piece of Building Ground, 80 varas front and 150 back.

Another piece of Land, 70 vara front and 150 back.

And another piece of Land, 50 varas front and 150 back.

For further particulars, inspection of a map of the land, and cards of admission to the house, apply to

DAVIS and CO,

House and Land agents,

68 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY,

334 Potosi 334

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson; W. Temperly G. and H. M. Kern.

s. 11 5p *William Parody*

HOTEL DE PARIS.

Furnished Apartments, with Board, to be had at the Hotel, on reasonable terms.

Breakfast from 9 to 11.

Dinner ... 4 to 5.

Board, without rooms, $200 per month.

French Cuisine at the Hotel. And *Standard* taken for the use of English guests.

GERMAIN and BARTHELEMY.

Fine 1—m Calle Mayo, No. 45

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, MICHAEL C. MULHALL & E. T. MULHALL, 72 & 74 CALLE BELGRANO.

Published every Thursday morning.

May 29th 1862. BUENOS AYRES. No. 56.

Mauá Bank,

Calle Cangallo 101 & 103.

Rate of Interest for current month

Specie received in account current at 1 p@p per annum,
Specie advanced " " at 13 p@p per annum,
Currency received " " at 6 p@p. per annum,
Currency advanced " " at 10 p@p per annum.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency, at conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd April 1862.

E. T. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LEWIN.

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Hearn, of the San Martin, opposite the Roma Hotel, begs to inform the public that he also Photographs Shares at a somewhat lower rate and cards, expressly adapted for transmission to Europe.

NUTTALL and SMITH,

BOOKSELLERS,

Have added to their establishment the adjoining building, and are now able to offer to their country and town friends all the comforts afforded by a good English hotel.

N.B.—A Cook on the premises, for the benefit of visitors, both weekly and daily.

PIRANTES.

Russian Pine Scantling, 3 inch x by 9, on Sale at No. 180 Calle Defensa, at $9 the vara; also other sizes, such as Planks for sheep corrals, 5 and 6 inches wide. A lojas or Lathe, 1 inches by 1 1-2 thick, for brick roof; and also make the best Dipsaw for pampa houses for country farms.

IRISH LODGING-HOUSE.

Mrs BURNS begs to remind her Friends in the Camp, that she still carries on her Lodging-house, where every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronise her.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea at the usual hours, and private well-aired bed-rooms, not to be surpassed in town.

PARQUE, N.-48

"WEEKLY STANDARD",

On sale at Messrs. Mackern's Books-tore, calle San Martin, the new "Weekly Standard", every Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, price $5 m/c.

The "Weekly Standard" is the largest newspaper published in South America. It contains 12 pages, and embraces all the news from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the shipping list, prices current, Editorials of the week, news from our country correspondents, Montevideon markets and shipping list. Terms of subscription, $20 per month, and to our daily subscribers only $10.

Standard Office,
Belgrano 72 & 74.

Notice.

The undersigned offers his services as Interpreter from the English language. He can furnish good references, having been employed by most of the English Houses in the country, to their entire satisfaction.

He also undertakes the management of business with the Government, having had experience with all the necessary steps and formalities observed in all these transactions.

John G. Kershaw,
Calle Cangallo 87, altos.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT.

A light, cheap and durable R ofing, requiring less than half the strength of timber, which is necessary for slate and tiles. Also,

SHIP-SHEATHING FELT

Samples and circulars, with full information, supplied by Messrs

RENNIE, TWEEDIE and CO,
No 58 Calle del Potosí,
BUENOS AYRES.

English Letters by last Packet at the Correo.

Parry, William
Blinkhorn S. F. (Plumber.)
Brown, H. W.
Berry, Robert
Bray, Timothee (barq. Arethusa)
Chley, José Maria
Caldwell, Michael (Engineer)
Cearey, Nicholas (or P. Furlong)
Cheshire, Alfred
Cooklin, D. [2d. Eng. S. 82d. M.
Deacon, James
Forrest, A. [In care of C. Danson]
Guerra, Eladio
Guy, John S.
Greene, James W.
Hynes, John
Hansbolier, Guillermo
Hinkins, E.
Harvey, William
Hargreaves, Rich. of L. & Arthur
Hamilton, (Mr.)
J. Tenney, (Esquire)
Jonncan, John
Kehoe, (Esquire)
Lange, Charles (Seamen)
Lipman, Isaac (2 letters)
Lisman, & Co.
Little, John (M. D.)
Lenaers, S. (In care of P. O'Neill
Ladd, George A.
Martinez, Carlos
Murphy, John Thomas
Mercer, R. B. (Reverend)
O'Farrell, Conrell
Rankin, Pat
Rinkhell, John
Stone, R. C. (2 letters)
Sampson, Alfred (Ship Isabella)
Scott, David for Petty William
Smith, L. (Esquire)
Saunders, Henry (Seaman)
Smith, Harrold A.
Stuart, James M.
Tracy, John
Wood, Charles (Capt.)
Washington, George
Wheelden, Henry
Young, William (Farmer)

List of Letters, (arrived by last Mail) lying at the British Consulate:—

Banten, William
Burke, John
Crawn, Patrick
Colley, John
Colley, Robert H
Campbell, Augustus
Dillard, Murray
Grainger, A. H. A
Herrington, John
Hetherke, James
Milborne, John J.
Moulin, Francis
Nye, Leon, James
Sweeten, Richard
O'Dwyer, Gulseppe—2
Pritchard, E. E.
Perry, J.
Powell, Thomas
Rivers, Henry A.
South Lake
Shedd, George
Weston, Wm Lease of H. Mesa
Zumbiachi, Mrs.

Grocery & cloth store.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

John Francis Fair, begs to inform his Foreign friends that he has the best assorted grocery, liquor, and cloth shop in the town of Areco.

Superior teas, sugars, liquors, wines &c, at the most moderate prices, and a constant supply of the very best fresh biscuits from this place.

Standard Agency,
San Antonio de Areco.

GEORGE BELLIS,

TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced business in Calle Del rez, No. 69, where, by strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

SHEEP—SHEEP—SHEEP

Important to Sheep Farmers.

A rare cure for the Scab in Sheep.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the Wool Growers of this country, that he has now received the Large quantity of the celebrated *Scott's Sheep Wash.*

This valuable preparation is highly recommended for efficiency, economy, safety and economy. It is a concentrated extract, one pound of which is equal to ten pounds of tobacco, producing in the compound form all the properties of the raw materials at the same time saving the very disagreeable and tedious operation of preparing the tobacco by boiling, which in this country, is a very heavy item.

The only labor required with this article now offered to the public, is to stir the liquid into the requisite quantity needed for the sheep that are intended to be dipped. The above Wash is highly recommended and extensively used by the wool growers of Australia and South America. The Samples that have been recently sent out, have shown of this Country, that a single application is sufficient, and is now considered by them as the most effectual cure ever discovered for the Scab, and that it renders sheep more healthy and stronger generally.

For further particulars apply by letter to

C. S. HOWARD.

At Messrs. Lumb & Co's.
Calle Belgrano, opposite the Correo.

Buenos Ayres, 1st April 1862.

Emprestan 2 cañadones.

Buenos Ayres, 1st April 1862.

Dear Sir:

Having used your Scab Wash or Sheep Wash, on my sheep, I take pleasure in recommending it to all Wool Growers of this country, as the most efficacious remedy I have ever used for diseases on Sheep, and especially for removing the Scab.

I have tried many eminent remedies both here and in Scotland, but have found nothing that has given such perfect satisfaction as your Scab Wash. I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

"Praising that the merits of this valuable preparation may become more fully known, and our mutually communicating to the interests of all those interested in sheep.

I remain, yours, &c.

SAMUEL ROBERTS M.

To Mr. Chas. J. Bowers.

LA REPUBLICA PACIFICA,

Editor—D. NICOLAS CALVO

This political, commercial, and literary journal, established in Buenos Ayres 1858, is now published in Montevideo—and shall be published in Asuncion.

It gives news of the Interior, and augurs of republics, with the fullest commercial news of the Plate, daily sales of import and exports in hides, cattles, produce, &c. &c. Agencies, and Banks, and also exhibits from the Chaco.

On the 1st and 15th of every month it gives an abstract of all the news in politics, Europe and America.

Editorially speaking, it is the friend of the parties of the main shores of the Plate.

Subscribe immediately, and you will get the Republica Pacifica, for the Interior, commencing in the month.

NOTE of HOUSES, CHACRA and LAND, &c, ON SALE.

Parque-street—8 rooms, 2 patios with vines, 8 1-2 varas front, by 88 deep.

Temple-st—9 rooms, besides counting-house, 9 1-2 varas front, by 32 deep.

Defensa-st—9 rooms, in good order, 11 1-2 varas front, by 68 deep.

Cangallo-st—7 rooms, 5 unpaved, 10 1-2 varas front, by 71 deep.

Lujan—3 rooms, Kitchen and 1 large open shed, 17 1-2 varas front, by 56 deep.

Moreno—9 rooms, unpaved, 1 large open shed, 9 varas front by 70 deep.

N.B.—This house would be suitable for an establishment, as the owner will be willing to receive in payment cattle or sheep to the value of the rent.

Carlos—7 rooms and outoffices, 10 1-2 varas front, by 56 deep.

Cangallo—10 rooms, 16 varas front, by 80 deep.

Florida, 18 varas front, by 65 deep.

2 tenements—4 rooms (3 unpaved), 9 1-2 varas front by 30 deep.

Independencia—2 rooms and kit en 5 1-2 varas front by 30 deep.

Perú—2 rooms, 5 1-2 varas front by 1 of 30 and 3-4 varas front, by 30 deep.

Monte Chingolo—Chacra, containing 2 1-2 squares of good land, just enclosed with wire and part ditched, having on it a large galpones, corrals &c.

San Martin (Partido Lujanes)—Chacra, consisting of 15 1-2 squares of land, with the quinta of parcel of ground, containing about 100 trees grown.

San Jose de Flores—Quinta containing about 1 1-2 cuadras of land, with a house of 8 rooms, and other buildings in front.

Flores—Ditto, adjoining the above, containing 10 cuadras of land, with a house of 6 rooms, and other buildings in front.

Belgrano, between calles Cangallo and Cuy—1 1-2 squares of land to be sold in building lots, or portions to suit purchasers, very cheap

Independencia street—A piece of ground 8 varas front by 30 deep, with 2 rooms.

Also, several House s and other properties in Montevideo and the Campaña to sell.

For terms apply at

WILSON & Co's OFFICE,
BUENOS AYRES GEOGRAPHY AGENTS
Rue San Vicjo, No. 33.

American Improvement!!

Messrs. Wilson Robert Lee just received from New York a machine for [illegible] Boots and Shoes, which [illegible] Sewing Machine, and [illegible] Boots and Shoes [illegible] Sewing Machine, and [illegible] Boots and Shoes [illegible] Sewing Machine, and [illegible] Boots and Shoes

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NEC VERUM "ATRAM INCIDE."[1] (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1862.

Latest from the Provinces.

Doctor Bedoya, translator of Robertson's system for learning English, is gone, by order of Pannero, to treat with Peñaloza, and at last we have in *La Patria* the mortifying confession that all our forces are unable to suppress the Robin Hood of the Llanos. No doubt it is inadvisable to lose men, money and time, where conciliation can have effect; and we entirely approve of the simultaneous missions of Pannero and our Governor. But, it seems funny that the President of Cordoba University should change the toga or soutaine for a chirepa or poncho. Even supposing Dr. Bedoya a very proper man for a pacific mission, it is difficult to conceive he he can keep up a forty league chase without drawing rein, to overtake his Syivan Highness. Is it not also dangerous to send a dignitary of the new regime into the lion's den? Or has our Daniel so good an opinion of the Chacho that he will treat with him as familiarly as used Mr. Thomas Walker with Belzebub? But these are not questions for Congress.

The Cordoba elections have turned out completely in favor of that Government, contrary to the sympathies of one most *exalted* Unitario. It is alleged that the first illegal act of suspending the voting was followed by another breach of the Constitution in the scrutiny. Yet, regarding the sovereignty of the Province, we should suppose the Chambers to possess the attributes of an English Parliament, over-ruling all law or supremacy. If by-the-by Argentine legislators find a distinction it appears wiser not to press a trifling informality, especially as Deputies for Congress are at a premium. If the elected be of genuine metal we ought not to reject them like jockeys on the question of weight. None of the liberated provinces has given so much "bother" as Cordoba, and the rejection of their statesmen might be very unlucky.

Meantime, Rioja advices indicate that "Chaos is come again." Notwithstanding all the powerful bulletins issued from that capital, we learn that Carbo Angel and Vallejos, with *forty men*, seized the town. At daybreak they attacked the houses of the Governor and Chief of Police, but these gentlemen had effected a timely escape.

This is, probably, the more correct version of the Catamarca kidnapping, mentioned in yesterday's "stop-press." The freebooters acted "the bull in the china-shop" to some hours, returning afterwards to Machigasta (see Atlas). One Colonel Lezica published a sonorous proclamation after their departure and it was proposed to invite them back within five days, to lay down arms.

In Tucuman an *amnesty* has been decreed, making all who surrender, amenable for public or private accusations.

In Catamarca the nomination of Governor fell on St. Corro, who gained by a majority of two votes. St. O'Gill protested against it[2], evidently thinking the return an arithmetical error.

"La Patria" assures us that Congress will meet on the 25th (?) The Deputy passengers on the Espigador were — Meadoza, 1; Santiago, 5; Catamarca, 1; and Tucuman, 4.

Awful Conflagration.

On Friday morning, at ten minutes to 4 A.M., Buenos Ayres resounded with the cries of "Fire! fire!"

Nothing could exceed the alacrity with which the firemen from all quarters of this city rushed to the spot. The first sound of the fire-bell echoed around this waterless city, with fearful intonation.

No one knew where the fire was, but all knew that there existed no hope of salvation; wherever it was, destruction—total, absolute destruction—was inevitable.

This is by no means a pleasing fact yet it is incontrovertible. About an hour after the flames were first perceived gushing out of the street door of Mr. Anderson, carpenter shop in Calle Potosi, three engines arrive on the ground, splendid engines, with shining accoutrements and hose that even the New York Brigade might be proud of.

The vigilantes were drawn up in a line and awaiting the signal to commence operations when *dicta mirabile!* it was found there was no water.

The cry was at once Water! Water!! Water!!! and the police-inspector writing down the impassioned taunts of the multitude, standing on the top of Engine No. 1 sang out in thrilling accents; "A water card a water cart, my country for a water card."

But these dull specimens of a liquidating trade could no where be found: at last when patience and the fire had been almost exhausted a few triumphant vigilantes came with some reduced water: the contents of the barrels were emptied into the engines, and then—the fire was out. [Such is a succinct statement by an eye witness, but it is not without its *moral*. Fire engines are good things, but who save the Municipality could ever suppose they were of use without water.

The losses, we regret to say, have fallen almost entirely on foreigners. Mr. Anderson has lost close on $70, 00; Mr Paterson has lost his furniture, clothes, &c; Mr Eastman's loss is not at present known; and Don Juan Gallo, a friend of Mr Todd's, in Ensenada, who occupied the dilapidated premises, his loss is not well defined.

The *Standard* has again and again called attention to the want of water in this city—first, for family use; and second, for Municipal purposes. We hope that this fire will serve as a lesson, both to the Municipality and property holders. Water projects have been presented, but nothing has been done. Insurance companies exist—and sound companies—but no one insures; and thus there is no positive security for foreign or native property in this "delightful region of the sun."

The Governor's Message.

(*Conclusion.*)

Various commissioners went throughout the country, empowered to purchase or expropriate horses, which, in extraordinary circumstances, are declared to be "as the sinews of war;" and very effectual was employed to overcome such a difficult situation.

The payment of the same, as of all the cattle given by the public during the late war, has been scrupulously paid, and without any more delay than that necessary to justify their claims. The Government believes that, at present, very little is due, and this on account of the owners themselves, who have not presented them selves for payment within the specified time.

In the preceding message, the Government gave you an account of the disarmament and sale of the vessels of our squadron, with the exception of the steamer "Guardia Nacional;" and with no other basis but this, in the short period of three months, and unprovided with the necessary resources, it amounted to seven steamers and a similar number of sailing vessels, both large and small, completely manned and equipped.

If the Government deplores that our naval force should be again disarmed, without obtaining any triumph over that of the enemy, we must nevertheless declare that it has, in other respects, been valuable services, co-operating with the army operations, as well as fulfilling duly the orders received to seize the enemy's squadron, which had delayed its disarmament and surrender, being in the Paraguay composed of eleven steam and sailing ships, with 72 cannons, which are now deposited in our custody.

On the same occasion, you were informed that the army of the line, including the Provincial Indians, amounted to 5923 rank and file.

YY. HH., by comparing the forces of the army of operations previous to the battle, the navy already mentioned and the Army of Reserve (comprising the National Guard of the Capital) which was not less than 8,000 men, will perceive that the Government devoted to such a vital interest as the defence of its institutions, all its efforts and intelligence and that with the favor of divine Providence and the efficacious co-operation of all the branches of the war department the country was placed on a footing unprecedented before.

Now that the Province enjoys complete peace and the Government has the duty of reducing its expenses to whatever is absolutely necessary; it has ordered the immediate sale of the vessels which it has judged convenient and will continue in this order until, by a definitive resolution, the number of those which are to remain in service be determined for the future.

The bids for those offered on sale having been very low and insignificant, the Government has offered them for hire on condition, that it will always be enabled to dispose of them when required.

In pursuance of its desire to relieve the Country national guard from the frontier service that those arms may return to industry and repair the losses they have sustained in their interests during the past attack, it has passed several decrees with the object of increasing the army of the line.

Its agents the justice of the peace and communities of Regiments proceed with zeal and activity and the Government hopes by their perseverance if not to fulfil such decree, at least to reduce in a great part the service of the National Guard.

The campaign of the Army of Operations being terminated government ordered the disbandment of the mobilized National Guard leaving the remaining forces to return to their former positions.

The return to the capital of the battalion of National Guards took place with all the solemnity prescribed by the decree of the Government, whilst the spontaneous enthusiasm of all the citizens, in paying to give greater prestige to this act, was worthy of mention.

The chiefs and officers who, under special commission, were called for service, or the fulfilment of other obligations, have been sent on furlough, and received public thanks for their co-operation during the war.

The infantry battalions, formed of the country national guards, have been ordered by the Government to preserve the same organization, both on account of the better convenience to public service, and to establish the corresponding proportion for the forces of our cavalry, because the eighteen regiments of which the latter is composed are not less than 22,000 men.

On the basis of the two companies of infantry of the coasts, a battalion has been created, to which the infantry of San Isidro, San Fernando, and Las Conchas will be annexed.

Donnybrook Outdone.

The 25 de Mayo sports have come, but are not yet over. The amusements began, in a small way, this morning, in the back Plaza; but shortly after three o'clock, the acrobats came and the Plaza was crowded, even at that early hour. Paterfamilia and orangemen were in the ascendant. It was currently reported in the Plaza, that the Deputies were on the ground: but, although we walked through the crowd, we could not see them. Some friends hinted that they might be in the Policia windows; but we refused to believe they could get there.

With the exception of the caning of a small boy, and malicious capsizing of an apple-basket, every thing passed off serenely.

Apathetic in the extreme was the crowd, not even a clap could be got up; the people seem to dislike the superabundance of roses, as these innocent play things have always unpleasant associations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Minute description of the Ericsson battery Monitor.

The new Ericsson battery, or, as she is now called, the *Monitor*, which left this port for Southern waters last Wednesday, has already had her first engagement with the enemy, and has come out victor. It appears that she arrived at Hampton Roads last Saturday night, just after the rebel battery *Merrimac*, the *Jamestown* and the *Yorktown*. After a five hour fight she drove them all off, the *Merrimac* putting back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. As the public will now be anxious to know something of the style and power of this iron clad vessel, which has thus routed the famous rebel iron-clad floating battery, we append a full account of her, furnished by our correspondent, who accompanied her on a recent trial trip from this harbor.

Description of the vessel.

The designer and builder of the *Monitor* was Capt. Ericsson, famous in connection with the invention of a mode of propelling vessels and working engines by the motor power of caloric, or hot air. Capt. Ericsson is a Swede by birth, but his remarkable and persevering scientific efforts have been carried on principally in this City for the last ten years.

By an act of Congress passed last Summer, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to advertise for propasals to build one or more iron-clad vessels, all proposers to furnish their own plans. An appropriation of $1. 500,000 was made to build such vessels providing that the plans met with the approval of three commanding officers of the Navy. The Board appointed Commodore Joseph Smith Hiram Paulding, and Capt. Chas. H. Davis, Capt. Ericsson sent in a plan which was accepted, with the understanding that the vessel was to be finished in one hundred days. The contract bears date the 4th of October 1861.

The keel of this vessel was laid on the 25th of October, and so rapidly was the work performed, that the engin s were put into the vessel and operated on the 21st of December last. The construction of the vessel was under the superintendency of Engineer Alban C. Stimers, and Assistant Engineer Isaac Newton, who were detailed from the frigate *Roanoke*, by Government for that purpose. Annexed are the dimensions of the *Monitor*—

	Feet.	Inch s.
Length of upper vessel	172	—
Beam of upper vessel...	41	—
Depth of upper vessel	5	—
Length of lower vessel	124	—
Beam of lower vessel at junction with upper	34	—
Beam of lower vessel at bottom	18	—
Depth of lower vessel	6	9
Diameter of turret, interior	20	—
Height of turr t.....	9	—
Diameter of pilot-house	6	—
Height above deck....	5	—
Draught forward	7	3
Draught aft	8	1
Draught with armament, coals and provisions on board	9	9
Height above the water line	—	21

THE ARMAMENT.

The armament consists of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns which are the heaviest now used in the navy. The lower part of the gun-carriages upon which the upper part slides when the gun is run in or out, consists of solid wrought iron beams, extending the whole diameter of the turret, with their ends secured to it in such a manner that they essentially form a part of it. These beams are placed perfectly true, six inches deep by four inches wide, and are placed perfectly parallel in the turret, in the guns pointing in the same direction. This permits the officer working the guns to take his aim by sights fixed with the turret instead of with the guns, in the usual way, which requires personal exposure when taking the aim. The ports through the side of the turret are only sufficiently wide to permit of the passage through them of the muzzle of the guns, and with just enough addition, vertically, for the elevation required. Inside of these, swing iron pendulums, which close them against the enemy as soon as the gun recoils. The whole is made to revolve by a pair of steam engines placed beneath the deck, the handle which governs them passing up into the turret convenient to the hand of the officer who aims the gun.

HER AMMUNITION.

At the Novelty Iron Works a quantity of soft wrought-iron shot was cast, each one weighing 180 pounds, weighing 187 pounds. These were intended for perforating and sinking iron-clad vessels of the enemy, who e sides are the ordinary height above the waterline. Besides these she carries a quantity of cast-iron shot, weighing 175 lbs each, and one hundred round of shells, in weight 155 lbs each.

THE MACHINERY.

Mr C. H. Delamater fitted this vessel with machinery. It consists of two horizontal tubular boilers, containing 3000 square feet of fire surface, and two horizontal condensing engines, of forty inches diameter of cy-

finders, by twenty-two inches stroke of pistons. The propeller is nine feet diameter, sixteen feet pitch, and has four blades. Her speed is about six and a half knots an hour. All her machinery is below water-line.

(To be Continued.)

THE CONGRESS [NATIONAL.]

The *Congress*, which was captured on Saturday by the rebels was an old sailing frigate, employed also in blockading the Virginia waters. She was built at Kittery in 1841, was a vessel of 1,867 tons burthen, and was pierced for 50 guns. She was manned only by a few men of the Naval Coast Squadron, and was just about to be put out of commission, on account of unworthiness, when she was attacked by the rebels. In April last she returned from Montevideo, on the coast of Brazil, where she had been cruising; when she arrived here a large number of her officers, big rebels, resigned. She was retained at Boston, and in September last a bid for duty on the Southern coast.

MINNESOTA—(NATIONAL.)

The *Minnesota*, which was run as here after doing good duty against the rebel steamers, is a screw-frigate of 3,200 tons' burthen, pierced for 40 guns, built at Washington Navy-yard in 1855, and was manned by 446 officers and men. She is one of our largest screw steam frigates, and is what is termed an auxiliary propeller. Her engines are 450 horse-power. Two of her guns are 11-inch Dahlgren, capable of throwing ball of 160 pounds weight. She has made but one regular cruise since she was built, and that was in the East Indian waters, from which she returned in 1858. On her return, she went to the Charles own [Mass.] Navy-yard, where she was overhauled and repaired throughout. In May she sailed from Boston, and did various coast duty under Capt. SILAS D. STRINGHAM, who was flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron. In August she was the flag-ship of the expedition at the capture of the Hatteras forts by Commodore STRINGHAM, and did effective and brilliant duty in that affair. In September she arrived in this port, with the captured Hatteras prisoners. Shortly after she again went South, but under another commander, and has been doing duty of late at or near Hampton Roads. It is not known whether much damage has been done to her in the engagement.

JAMESTOWN [REBEL.]

The *Jamestown* was another vessel of the same kind, running in the same line, and was almost a twin to the *Yorktown*. The flag-of-truce correspondent, a ready mentioned, described her thus:

"As she approached us we perceived she was the *Jamestown*—one of the Confederate crack vessels. Yet in comparison with our own boat, it must be confessed that she was not particularly formidable. She was worked with double engines, had a sharp iron prow at her bow, which will probably never come near enough any craft to do it much harm. She carried two 32-pound rifled cannon Parrott style, fore and aft, and both guns were furnished with telescopic sights. The vessel looked trim; the officers were a profusion of gold lace, while the marines and sailors were smart and active in appearance."

THE CUMBERLAND (NAT.)

The *Cumberland*, which was attacked and sunk by the iron-clad steamer *Merrimac*, is a sailing sloop-of-war, which has been engag d in the blockade of James River. She was a vessel of 1,726 tons burthen, was pierced for 24 guns, and carried 300 officers and men. She was built at Charlestown, Massachusetts, twenty years ago. Previous to the war she was in commission as one of the vessels of the Home Squadron. She was a leaky old affair, and her loss is by no means serious.

SOUTHERN DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR.

A Savannah paper of the 10th March, contains blustering accounts of the affair between the Merrimac and the Minnesota. We have yet had no Northern statements relative to the action. The rebels claim that the Merrimac got out into Hampton Roads, followed by several gunboats; that she was attacked by the Minnesota and other vessels, as well as by the Monitor; that the batteries of Newport's News and Sewall's Point were also engaged; that the Minnesota was set fire to, and although the flames were extinguished, she was riddled; that the Ericsson was run i to and damaged; and that the rebels took 25 prisoners, but they returned to Norfolk.

Sheep-Husbandry.

Published by the South Down Co.

The question of selection will have to be considered also with reference to the pr fits of growing fine and coarse wool,—long and short. The Leicesters represent the former, and the South Downs and the merinos the latter. It is said that a cross of the South Downs and the merino makes a good wool and good mutton sheep, using males of the latter breed. It is hoped, therefore, that farmers will give the subjects here presented the attention their importance deserves. In this way Sheep-Husbandry will be found both a pleasant and a profitable branch of agriculture.

MUTTON ITS PROPOSITION TO LIVE WEIGHT

The flesh of sheep, called mutton, says Donaldson, an English writer, is the most delicate and nutritious of animal food. The flesh contains of,

Water	71 parts.
Albumen	22
Gelatin	7
	100

29 parts of nutritive matter, superior to beef as 29 to 26; to pork as 29 to 24; and to chicken as 27 to 19. Mutton contains, in 1,000 parts, 290 of nutritive matter; four pounds produce one pound of flesh, and cost two shillings; it requires less time for digestion than beef or pork. Experience confirms these results of science.

For producing material for clothing man in northern climes, the sheep is unequalled by any other animal. The dimensions of a sheep's body can only be accurately taken after having been shorn, and the following observations show the proportion of the carcase to the live weight:—

The proportion of mutton to the live weight of fat sheep is similar to that between the live weight and carcase weight of fat cattle. The specific gravity of mutton is less than that of beef. So far the proportion of the carcase of the live weight of sheep will be less than the proportion of the carcase of the live weight of oxen; but when sheep are well fattened, the thickness of their flesh in proportion to their size, is greater than that of oxen,—sufficiently so to make up for the less density of mutton. The offal of sheep is lighter, in proportion to their live weight, than that of oxen, excepting when sheep are full fleeced, at which time their pelts exceed, proportionally, in weight, the hides of oxen. So, after making all due allowances, the proportion of mutton to the live weight of fat sheep is very similar to the proportion of beef to the live weight of oxen.

The subjoined table, from the authorities cited, shows the proportion or percentage of mutton to the live weight of Leicester sheep, when in wool after Christmas, and in summer, when lately shorn:—

Live weight in the The sheep.	Per cent of mutton In wool,	Newly shorn
Above 280 lbs	71 to 72	75
256 to 280	69 to 70	73 to 74
238 to 256	67 to 68	71 to 72
224 to 238	64	69 to 70
196 to 224	64 to 65	67 to 68
168 to 196	62 to 63	
154 to 168	60 to 61	
140 to 154	59	64 to 65
126 to 140	57	62 to 63
112 to 126	55 to 56	60 to 61
98 to 112	53 to 54	59
84 to 98	51 to 52	57
70 to 84	50	

LOCAL EVENTS.

PEÑALO-A. General Paunero has sent a special Envoy to Peña as This envoy is the R verend P. Bed ya, who is said to have some influence on the unsubjugated Chiefains.

OTTO CHACOMPA. The Senate gave the word, last night "all right," and we expect to hear that the bull as will soon be in motion.

THE LIBERTAD. This steamer has been rented to Messrs. Bernal & Carrega for the sum of $1335 silver per month.

The other bids of Messrs. Harrison, Cerro, Co-ta, Carreras, &c, did not exceed 1200 patacones, the lowest being 890.

CONGRESS. The *Tribuna* recommends Drs. Quintana and Muñiz as secretaries to Congress. Both are intelligent young men, we think, worthy of that honor.

OLD MARKET PLACE. Don Manuel Muñoz has made proposal to the municipality for building a new market in place of the present one.

The project of building will be very fine consisting of iron columns, tile roofs, a plentiful water supply, marble flooring and benches, &c.

THE MISSOURI. Is expected to day from Montevideo: the delay is stated to proceed from the prevalence of the Pampero wind in the port, and also that she brings 600 passengers for the May fe ast. Great fears are entertained lest with such a number of passengers she may be unable to come into the inner roads.

NATIONAL ANTHEM. One of the novelties of the 25th May will be the fine National Anthem played by six bands of music in the plaza at 6 O'clock P. M.

MR. ROBINSTON'S AUTOGRAPH.—The accounts current of General Washington with the U. S. Government during the revolutionary war and previous to the declaration of Independence, have been lent to the Standard. Here they can be seen from 9 am to 10 P. M. They are a fac-simile of his hand-writing.

On 'Change

May 23rd:

Ounces opened at 417 1/2 and closed at 417.

There has not been much activity to day in produce sales being chiefly limited to provincial articles.

The *Revista* today says there are no more sales of Provincial than those which it states; we recommend them to read to day's "Standard" they will find a few more; it thereafter says in a very different manner that salt has been sold at 9 1/2 rials forgetting to mention that the sale has been made under special conditions which materially affected the price and all rwards that coal has been sold at 15 patacones on board instead of saying on shore.

The principal sales to-day are as follows:

Camp produce.

760 arrobas wool middling mestiza	$75
400 " " good "	82 1/2
800 " " mixed common	59 1/2
200 C common camp hides	135

Provincial and Bitter Produce.

5,100 Cordoba hides	42 rls.
30 Bales Cordova hair	33 "

(These bales were sold yesterday at 32 1/2 rls, but the sale was annulled.)

30 Bales Cordova wool	33 1/2
30 do Corrientes do	29 "
51 do do hair	30 "

Consolidés.

Ex Magdalena, from Matanzas, in bond—

751 boxes sugar, blanco bajo	$58
179 " "	54 1/2

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 23rd

British war steamer "Ardent" from Montevideo.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 23rd.

American war steamer "Pulaski" for Montevideo.

Auctions.

Billingshurst.

Tuesday 27th May, calle Merced, Anela Dorada, Hotel furniture.

Sunday 1st of June, land at the foot of the Convalescencia hill.

Thursday, 6th June, by order of the law courts a large quantity of sheep situated at the Pergamino the property of the late Mr. John Doyle.

Tuesday 11th June, by order of the law courts a large number of sheep in the partido of Arrecifes, the property of the late Mr. John Doyle.

Sala.

Friday 23rd and 24th Saturday 24th May San Martin 42, jewellery.

Tuesday, 27th inst, Victoria 84, dry goods.

Garcia,

Saturday 24th of May, 11 September, dry goods.

Nazar,

Monday 26th May Victoria 154, dry goods.

Benza.

Sunday, 22nd June, land in the partido of Matanzas.

THE LARGEST WOOD YARD IN TOWN.

Messrs Geo. Bell & Son beg to notify the public that they have the largest and best selection of American Pine in Buenos Aires, Boards and Scantling of every dimension, cut purposely for corral flakes, room floors, and shingle roofs. Wire, which is at present scarce, they have a large supply of.

Hard Wood and Nankuin Posts, cut expressly for corrals principal posts &c, at the very lowest market price.

Being so long established in the trade, they can compete in price with the largest importers in the country.

Their new Yard in the Plaza Constitucion, is opened expressly for the convenience of their country friends.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods delivered in either the North or South Plaza, free of charge.

City office, calle Potosi, 64.

GEORGE BELL AND SON.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN.

Who speaks Spanish and English is in want of employment, either in town or country. Apply Paseo de Julio 23. m24 3p

List of English Newspapers uncalled for in the Post-Office.

Abbat Jane (Miss) (2)
Avenour Thomas.
Brandley Moore. Esq. [2]
Brown Glesse [Mr.]
Blacke & Co.
Brekel T. K.
Byth Henry A.
Coffield H.
Cornwall N. O. [M. D.]
Covert H. O.
Dow John
Elliot Thomas
Estes William
Foley Briley
Galt Smith & Co.
Gibson Anthony
Giesler Simon (Esq.)
Guy John C.
Hargreave & K. L.
Hudson Robert
Heind J. T.
Jackson John
Knox Robert
Kennedy H. W.
Laidlaw Walter
Mac H. M.
Molony J. S. (C ptain)
Moon T. (Esq.)
Miller Leonard F.
Mc re T. W.
Mc. Crae & Co.
Oskamith Alvin.
Oliphant Jas
Og leve [Rev.]
Over Domingo
Parker William
Pass Martin
Roberts H. J.
Sutton Richard
Swift & C.
Scott David
Sheridan J. P.
Steward James.
Terry John
Tait W. [Mrs.]
Turnbull Cook
Tegislaw P.
Whelden H. (Molino del Oeste)

TO ESTANCIEROS &c. CHACAREROS.

Sisa—Sisa—Sesd.

This seed having been sown, by the most experienced, Estancieros and Chacareros in Buenos Aires'ing travel to be the best, and most durable for fences, that has ever been produced in the country, requiring in the short space of two years, to thick a hedge, that no sheep can possible pass through it, and then the wire fence may be removed, not even requiring a ditch, and occupying very little ground For further particulars apply to Mr. James Gibson N. 27 calle Victoria

m24—7p.

BRITISH LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recently published by Messrs. Black & Co., the Committee have resolved to RAFFLE the old edition, consisting of 21 large quarto volumes in 1200 Tickets at $25 currency each.

The Edition can be seen at the Library, where the Librarian will receive the names and subscriptions of parties desirous of joining, and it is requested that those who take an interest in this Institution will put down their names at an early date

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1862

By order of the Committee

A YOUNG GERMAN.

In want of employment; he has been engaged in a Retail-Office in the States for some time, but is willing to make himself useful in any kind of business, no matter in what country.

Apply Paseo de Julio 23. m24 3p

Doubloons.

May 23rd.

Opening price	417	
At intervals	417	416
Saturday 24th May	418	416
Various dates	418	414
Closing price	417	
Doubloons sold	14,126	

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON
AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1862.

Our Iron Age.

The wooden walls of England have been celebrated during four centuries as the most invincible rampart ever framed by Nature or Art. Even a few brief months ago their supremacy on the seas was such that the great American Republic quailed at the threat that British three-decke rs would blow Brother Jonathan out of the water.* Yet the mutability of terrestrial things has brought about a reform unparalleled in the history of the world. Ribs of oak are now powerless, before steel-plates; and the line-of-battle ships are in comparison with armour-frigates as the Indian's tomahawk is to rifled cannon

The Golden age was a very pleasant time for Arcadian shepherds and milk-maids; Orpheus amused himself by playing a flute, and dyspepsia was unknown, although newspapers had no circulation. The silver age had also its attractions, not from the superabundance of Argentine (*i*) metal or multiplicity of money-changers, but from the refined taste which characterised its epoch. The Brass age came next—in order, as our historical colleague can testify; thus giving to succeeding generations appellatives borrowed from the various metals.

This, as Wiseman says, is an Iron Age, and Civilization may be measured by the development of this metal in general uses. Hence we see those countries most advanced in modern refinement also foremost in bringing Iron to every possible service. It has now claimed the mastery of the Ocean, as before it traversed terra firma: and Iron is thus enthroned the giant monarch that rules from the Equator to the Poles.

In Buenos Aires the impulse of the age is felt as in Europe: of old there was a profusion of silver, which has gradually disappeared, giving place to the baser metals. Yet how wonderfully improved is this city compared with the town of 1852. In ten years, gas-lamps have sprung up, railroads been laid down, steampresses set to work, foundries built, telegraphs planted, Artesian water extracted, and machinery imported by wholesale. Let these mighty agents, these rapid messengers, these irresistible conquerors, of the intellectual, Crusade, penetrate and ramify the pampas of this country. Who can mark the limit of Argentine progress at which we shall stop short? It is not a dreary speculation to hazard the promise that this will become the first nation of South America. If General Mitre consolidate peace, posterity will trans fer the epithet of "Washington" from the mediaeval hero of Entre Rios to the Beauclerc President of the Republic.

One thing is yet wanting. The Argentines by settling their differences, will contribute powerfully to the good cause; but, let them learn that without foreign capital, foreign intellect, foreign industry and foreign sinews, they are comparatively inert and impotent. With such auxiliaries to stimulate their action, nothing is impossible.

Stevenson, being once asked if he could run a railway through the earth, replied that it was a matter of L. S. D. The lever of Archimedes, to lift the globe, is money, and foreign capitalists offer their ingots for railways, water-works, and docks, if only permitted to invest.

Seeing all this, it is inconceivable wherefore our Senators hesitate to accept the flattering proposal. Let the Government run railroads to the frontier, and plant colonies at various points. Smoke and steam are so unwholesome to the Indian's lungs that he would flee away as from the mouth of a fiery dragon. Already three lines are struggling for birth, and may come forth strong and healthy, if not strangled by Senatorial nullifiers.

1st. The Chascomus project so long delayed, while the navvies stand by with pickaxe in hand, the engineers lazily leaning on their theodolytes, and Mr. Lumb impatiently pinching the venerable fathers and shaking his moneybags to shew that he is ready.

2nd. The Mercedes continuation, which is knocked about from Senate to Government and thence to the Bolsa, like an half *enfant perdu* is adopted, while the Mercedes folk is anxiously looking out for the arrival of their darling *protégé*. We hope the Directors will not establish their Branch, and the line reach the town, as it is *highly* objectionable to send the millions $ nge. on top of a dilig-ence.

3rd. The Ensenada line, destined probably to open a fine port for shipping, after a long incubation, at length promises to peep its serpentine course to that important point. We understand Mr. Croskey is arranging preliminaries in London and that it will become a *fait accompli*.

These are the steps in the high-way of progress. We may augur great results if they inspire imitation; and well could we wish a Life Insurance ticket for 50 years that we might see the grand development of the Argentine Republic, when (to quote the words of our worthy Minister) it shall be intersected with a network of peaceful Iron-

Italian Opera.

The opera in Buenos Ayres is becoming a most decided failure. The Victoria Theatre, with ephemeral melodramas and repulsive farces, draws large houses: the jugglers in the Plaza, and the wizards of Colon, have always attracted crowds of spectators, whilst the immortal works of Bellini, Mozart, Rossini and Verdi seldom attract more than a few hundreds of admirers.

It would be the height of injustice if, with these facts before us, we were to arrive at the conclusion that Porteños, or resident foreigners here, had no love for music: for even the very street-boys in this city are not altogether bereft of a musical taste; the Hungarian gramophone finds his crowd of listeners. At Colon, last night, was almost empty: cold and chilly was last Wednesday night, both inside and outside of Colon. Scarcely three hundred and five persons were present to witness the efforts of a convalescent Prima Donna, in one of the most popular of operas. But, few as were the audience, they sympathized with the Martha of a legally-gifted artiste, who came from her sick chamber, rather than violate her contract, or submit on the lessee of Colon to an imaginary Loss.

In justice to our music-loving friends, we must say that it was but imperfectly known throughout the city, that Alteri would sing — since the manager did not deign to avail himself of the ordinary mode of informing the public [the Press] until the last moment, and thus left us completely in the dark until the very hour in question.

Such conduct on the part of a public man, living on public patronage, has met with a well-merited rebuke on last Wednesday night. The house may be said to have been almost empty, although it is a positive fact, that many persons from the country were waiting expressly to hear the Alteri.

Foreign Enterprise in the Banda Oriental.

Mr. James Bell's proposal to the Government for the exclusive steam navigation of the River Santa Lucia, has met with the following reply from the Committee to which it had been referred :—

"Although, as a general rule, the Government should abstain from granting exclusive privileges, except in cases expressly provided by law of 26th June 1853, the Committee are of opinion that the Government would, in granting this exclusive privilege to Mr Bell, for a limited number of years, be consulting the best interests of the country, and the great convenience of the inhabitants.

"The difficulties attending the navigation of this river are many and great, and only by means of an artificial canal, which would be impracticable under present circumstances, can free passage up and down the river, from certain points, ever be obtained.

"The outlay of the capital in this enterprise would be considerable, and therefore the Committee consider that exclusive privileges, with right to collect moderate tonnage dues, should be granted to the Company.

"The Committee are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and the realization of Mr. Bell's project they consider, after mature reflection on the subject, as one of the most useful measures for the Country's advancement.

Montevideo, May 5th, 1862.

Signed—*Luis G. La Torre, Antonio de los Carreras, Adolfo de Let Puente, Javier Alcarez, Justo Costa.*

The Governer's Message.

Conclusion.

[At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish the following, which we had omitted, as of minor importance to our European readers.—Ed.]

In the commencement of this message, the Government has stated that the army of operations marched from Rojas to meet the enemy wherever they should be found, and it was this resolution which produced the great results on which victory was based.

YY. HH. already know, by the detailed report of the Commander-in-Chief, the battle which took place on the 17th September, and the important success obtained by our army.

The enemy's artillery, it park, commissariat, flags and a considerable number of prisoners fell into our power in that glorious battle.

The Government, in view of its great importance, declared our brave army worthy of the gratitude of the country, and promoted several chiefs and officers recommended by the General-in-Chief.

As an act of justice, and compensation, if it can be rendered to on the day of battle, the Government allowed the army one month's salary.

It is very satisfactory to the Government to notice the valuable assistance given to the army brought to the field of battle by the Chiefs of the Indian tribes of Colgues and Rankules, who acted an important part in the battle of Pavon and subsequent proceedings.

After the battle, only a few dispersed cavalry of the enemy's army remained at Santa Fe, who, directed by their contumacious ringleaders, commenced vandalic operations on this province, while the conquering army was being reorganised in San Nicolas; but, as soon as they were felt, various divisions were detached in pursuit, obliging them to retire into the interior of the province of Santa Fe.

As soon as the army had provided the necessary elements, it marched towards Rosario, which still remained in the power of the enemy, who fled at the sole presence of the victors of Pavon, the authorities of that locality immediately submitting.

In this State, a column at the orders of Brigadier General Arnaud, de Elizalde was sent to the south of the above-mention d enemies, and, with their accustomed intelligence and bravery, fought and defeated them completely, leaving the army free of operations without any enemy to combat.

The northern provinces, knowing the triumph of our army, and conceiving that the moment had arrived to destroy the power of the tyrants who oppressed them, declared that some force should be sent to support the movements they prepared.

The Government, faithful to the principles it had proclaimed during the struggle, did not hesitate to send the first-corps of the army of operations, at the orders of General Paunero.

It is very satisfactory to be able to assure YY. HH. that owing to the prudence, discipline and valour with which that first corps has conducted itself, there now remains in power none of those who tyranised over the interior, the provinces having elected for themselves pacific and enlightened Governments.

Recurring again to the narrative of the works of this department it must be stated to YY. HH. that at the same time and with the same perseverance with which the troops were enlisted and organized to march to the army of operations, the preparations continued for the reserve, fortifications, navy, &c., &c,

Considerable forces were stationed at convenient places to guard, in the event of a disaster, any point where their presence might be necessary.

The defences of the Capital were rendered full act completely impregnable, at the cost of difficult access, trenches, redoubts, and all that was thought indispensable was commenced and finished by means of committees formed of patriotic and intelligent citizens, who laboured without receiving any remuneration.

The acquisition of a number of horses and other beasts for the service of the army, which only existed this season of inability to commence operations, was a very serious difficulty to the Government on account of the drought experienced in the camp.

Rosario.

We have received files by the Argentine, and learn that Dr. Alsina may count safely on 34 Deputies and 15 Senators. So all doubts about the Congress meeting are removed.

La Patria has augmented its size, and we cordially salute Dr. Don Calixto Madrazo as a brother-man.

The produce market seems dull, with a downward tendency.

Gold was sold at 21. 1 at 1 to-day, closing at 872.

On the 25th a grand ball is to come off at the house of Colonel Dorr.

Several fines had been inflicted for galloping in the streets.

The *Patria* says that Peñaloza is king of the woods, and it is a very expensive business fighting him; therefore it is far better to treat with him.

Col. Baltar has passed through Rosario, with Gen. Mitre's terms of peace to Gen. Peñaloza, who, it appears, is an old soldier of the celebrated Gen. Lavalle.

The arrivals of specie from the provinces have been considerable. We notice one large amount for the Maua Bank, in this city.

STOP-PRESS.

Thursday Night, 9 P.M.

The Governor and Chief of Police of Catamarca have been kidnapped. It is not known what reward is offered for their discovery.

War Ballooning.

Balloon Camp, Edward's Ferry, Md.

With your permission, Messrs Editors, I propose from time to time to send a few "notes by the way" in connection with the subject of this new arm of U. S. Government defence. I am in charge here of the war balloon Intrepid, recently built by Government under the direction of Prof. Lowe Chief Aeronaut U. S. A. The Intrepid is a magnificent specimen of aerial architecture, constructed of the best pongee silk, in cutting and sewing which the greatest pains were taken to secure symmetry and strength. On one side of the balloon is a spread eagle, holding in its talons a staff, from which depends in graceful folds the glorious Stars and Stripes; a beautiful and correct medallion portrait of Gen. McClellan is sustained in position by the eagle's beak; an idea may be formed of the size of the painting when I state that it is thirty feet from tip to tip of the eagle's wings; the diameter of the envelope is forty feet, and the cubic capacity 25,000 feet.

The balloon is accompanied with a hydrogen generating apparatus, invented by Prof. Lowe, which is the most perfect in its operation of any similar machinery ever before used; it consists of two large tanks, heavily bolted which are placed upon the wheels of any Government waggon for transportation to any point required. The charge for each tank is 8 tons of water, acid and iron gas, as generated, is passed through India rubber pipes of large dia meter into a cooler, through which a constant stream of fresh cool water is made to flow, after passing through the cooler it is conducted to the washer, filled with milk of lime, to neutralize any free acid or any other impurity with which it may be contaminated; the gas is then conducted into the balloon, rapidly filling it with pure hydrogen, and with so little less that a bystander could hardly detect any escape by the nose of smell. It is doubtless within the recollection of many of your readers that the generating apparatus used, say, twenty years ago by the aeronauts of that day, consisted of a multitude of molasses hogsheads or wine pipes, connected with tin couplings to a centre hogshead of larger capacity, kept cool with ice; it will be remembered that the whole atmosphere surrounding a balloon thus inflated was impregnated with a nauseous smell resembling garlic somewhat this, of course, showed that much gas was lost during the operation. Indeed, it was generally thought at that time that nearly or quite one half the amount generated was lost through the imperfect machinery employed.

I will continue, if you desire, Messrs. Editors, to send you occasionally such items in this connection as will probably interest your readers.

E. S.

PRICE CURRENT & MONTHLY MARKET REVIEW OF IMPORTS.

Buenos-Ayres, May 26 1862.

ARTICLES.	PER	In Doxo.	Duty Pald.	OBSERV.
		Pats. Rials.	Pesos.	
Ale	engl. & Porter 'Byass'	dozen	1 7	10
	do 'Tennent'	"	1 7	10
	do other marks	"	1 7	10
Candles	Stearine 4 to 6 in packg	packg.	9	1.20
Candlewick	American	25 lb.	8	12.75
Coal	Cardiff Steam on board	tons	17 4	—
	Hawes do	"	19 —	—
	Smith's New Castle do	"	19 —	—
Coffee	Brazil	100 lb	4	360 60
Dried fruits	Almonds Shelled	25 lb.	—	100 17
	Figs in boxes	"	3	25 —
	Raisins Malaga E.E.	"	1	15 11
	do Mendoza	"	17	32 —
Farina		ft	4 1/2	17 20
Fire crackers	N° 1 4/5 package	box.	—	11 38 7
Fish	Cod norway	cwt.	—	2 0 25
	do dry dutch	"	—	48
Flour	Amerik Redwood	bbl.	9	26,26 —
	do Baltimore extra	"	8	— —
	do superf	"	8	— —
	Buenos Ayres mills	25 lb.	—	35 —
	Windsor assrt. brig	bbl.	2	115 10,50
Glass	Baltic Fine assort. to brand	M. ft	35	— 12,75
Lumber	White do N. Y. do	"	40	— —
	do do Baltic & do	"	40	— —
	Pitch do do	"	20	— —
	Ash & Oak do do	"	53	— 8,75
	Shingles cedar do do	Mill	5	— 6,50
Metals	Iron in bars assrt. do do	Cwt.	3	— —
	do hoops do do	"	2	2 — 3
	The plates FM charcoal duty p	box.	12	4 — 12
	Zinc in cask on board	100 lb	7	185 9
Naval stores	Pitch ewed	bbl.	3	— —
	Resin bonville	"	8	— 3,50
	Tarawed do	"	10	— 3
	Spirits of Turp. in tins	gall	—	35 —
Olive, oil	Span. in cask	25 lb.	3	4 — 16
	do in jars of 12	each	1	3 — 16
	French in bottles (Paguito)	box	—	90 15 —
	Lucca in tins	"	—	90 16 —
	do do Nice	"	1	85 18 —
	Genoa in bbls	25 lb.	4	6 — 16
	do in tins	"	4	2 — 18
Paints	English assorted	"	—	36 5,35
	Prussian blue	"	—	36 4,31
Provisions	Butter fresh	lb.	—	1 1,70
	Cheese dutch Edam	"	—	1 1,24
	do round Edam	"	2	20 3,20
	do Gruyère	each	—	1 —
	Hams cured	"	—	6 4
	Lard in tins	"	—	14 12
	Fabes Genoa	box	2	4 1/2 80 12
	Sardines french	"	—	15 1/2 2,40
	Brasil	25 lb.	—	14 2,10
	Carolina in bbls	"	—	14 2,5
	East India	"	—	24 3,60
	Piedmont	"	—	10 42
	Amer. Mesilla assort	100 lb.	11	2 — 30
	Imit. Rosa a	do	—	10 4 — 36

ARTICLES.	PER	In Doxo.	Duty Pald.	OBSERV.
		Pats. Rials.	Pesos.	
Salt	Cadiz & Setubal on board	fanega	1 —	—
	Cape de Verde do	"	1 —	—
	Cette and Marseilles do	"	1 —	2
	English 52 °	Cwt.	3 6	— 2,50
Soda ash	Cannon	lb.	— 1	— —
Spices	Clove	"	— —	— —
	Pepper black	25 lb.	— 6	80 11
	Pimento in bls	"	— —	10 14
Spirits	Aleatyeh and Kench (Collonas)	pipe	92 —	92 —
	do N P & Co. & others marks	"	— —	100 —
	Alcool Baltic 34,35 °	128 gls	92 —	28,50 400
	do do demi, 41 pl 3 Co.	128 gls	94 —	60 16
	do do Amer Whisk 31,32	140 gls	94 —	40 16
	Anis spts imported	each	1 2	1 —
	do Italic demi 2 1/2 Co.	"	1 6	1 —
	Cefia Brasil 19,20 °	128	88 —	270 —
	do Havana 19,20 °	128	88 —	240 —
	Gin Hunn demi 2 1/2 2 Co.	each	1 3	6,40 —
	do in boxe 1 doz	each	1 4	— —
	do in hampers in 4 each	"	1 4	— —
	do dutch in hampers	"	1 4	— —
	Brandy Hambro in boxes	"	1 6	10 —
	do french	"	1 6	10 —
	do in casks	"	— —	21 —
Starch	Amerie in boxes	25 lb.	2 —	1 —
	Antwerp do	25 lb.	1 —	56 —
Stones	Hawes Burgh (Carstone) on b	Ton	30 —	30 —
	Marseilles do	"	16 —	— —
	Genoa do do	"	16 —	— —
	German flag	yd sq	— —	22 —
Sugar	Raw Bahia & Pernamb white	25 lb.	2 —	66 —
	do 2 ° do	"	2 —	— —
	do yellow to brown	"	— —	14 45
	Rio and Santos white	"	— —	14 45
	do brown	"	— —	13 —
	Havana white	"	— —	18 —
	do low white	"	— —	17 —
	do yellow brown	"	1 8	1 —
	Refined Amerie N Y & Boston	"	2 8	82 160
	Dutch, Hamburg, Antwerp	"	— —	11 2
Tea	Orange Pekoe in packgs	lb.	— —	11 2
	Pouchong and do	"	— —	10 —
	Gunpowder	"	— —	10 —
Tobacco	Amerie Chew 'Smithy'	25 lb.	8 —	— 29
	do other brands	"	4 —	— 29
	Brasilia rolls	"	7 4	— 29
	Paraguay rolls	"	7 4	— 29
	do regular and 1/2 hoja	"	3 3	— 29
Twine	Cabezin assorted	100 lb.	4 —	350 64
Wines	Barcelona &c	pipe	65 —	— 260
	Dry Madera & Malaga	"	77 —	— 260
	Bordeaux super	cask	— —	850 120
	do ordinary	"	— —	600 90
	do in bottles	box.	— —	55 10
	Cette & Marseilles	pipe	54 —	1400 220
Yerba	Paraguay	25 lb.	4 —	— 16
	Paraguay	"	2 —	65 —
	Rio Grande	"	2 —	68 —

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WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FAUT AUDACE, NIL VERE NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY MAY 29th 1862.

The Queen's Birthday.

(*omitted from yesterday's paper*)

To day, being the 43rd. anniversary of her Gracious Majesty's nativity, is a festival of rejoicing to all her subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. In every year of her happy life, it has been the custom to salute the day not merely with noisy demostration and military display, but more cordially in the heartfelt wish of loyalty that Providence may guide her acts to the government of her people, the relief of the oppressed and correction of abuses.

This is the first year of her widow-hood, and every home of the sister-kingdom is filled rather with sympathy for her bereavement than with awe of her station. In England, where the late Prince Consort was so beloved, the measure of her grief is estimated by the keen regrets of the people. In Scotland, where her Majesty prefers to retire from the cares of Court, the clansmen of her choice compassionate their Royal friend. In Ireland, the full sense of suffering is yet more thoroughly realized, for where has widow-hood been so terribly experienced? ruined trade, depopulated cities, desert fields; the effect of partial legislation, grinding absentee landlords, gaunt famine, black pestilence, unjust Church-rates and local despotism. All these have made weeping Erin indeed a widowed mother, whose heart bleeds for another's woe, while mindful of its own affliction.

Not only in Great Britain and the Emerald Isle are the popular sympathies blended with tearful rejoicings on this auspicious day; wherever the English language is spoken, or the name of Victoria celebrated, an offering of grateful praise ascends to heaven, in favor of one who is guiltless of political intrigue and a model for English mothers as well as for her sex in every clime.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Anniversary of Independence.

Two score and twelve revolutions of the earth have succeeded since this Sun of May shed its refulgence on a liberated people, and Argentines, with some justice, regard this day as the greatest in their Kalendar. The tide of revolution has swept over the city with terrible and frequent visitation, destroying at times the very groundwork of social institutions; yet, amid the darkest scenes of tyranny and wildest outbursts of civil commotion, the Aurora of this morning has awakened some indistinct visions of patriotism. True, the heroes of that day have been forgotten, and scarcely the meaning of Freedom's nativity was comprehended by those who shouted Viva la Republica! True, the statue of Liberty has witnessed sanguinary orgies as well as popular rejoicing.

There are, nevertheless, many of our citizens who look beyond the glare of rockets and feats of rope-tumblers, to see the *coup d'Etat* of French and Rossi foreshadowing the resurrection of a new Nation. Perhaps they ill study the anticipations of those demagogues who labored to overthrow Spanish domination for the instalment of a healthy Republic. Mayhap they will confess that the efforts of this enthusiastic Irishman and adventurous Italian have fallen short of the desired end. Still the country is indebted to those two foreigners for the National feast-day, and the spirits of French and Rossi, if conjured up from their resting-place, will tell Argentines that their mission is but half accomplished. Destiny has fixed on an humble citizen who wields both the sword and pen, to carry out the idea of 1810 and to complete the work of the ripening hopes. How heartily do we, of other lands, wish, that this anniversary of 1862 may become an era, far more memorable than that of 1810; that the latter inaugurated a dark period of turmoil and despotism to day may be the commencement of an age of Peace and Liberty.

Viva la Republica Argentina!

The Buenos Ayres Money Market.

In almost all countries there exists a money market, composed principally, of the leading bankers and capitalists of the place. In the most civilised countries, the influence of these men (regarding them as a body corporate) we may say, supreme: even the monarch bends to it. History affords us no instance when this powerful, but salutary, influence has been prejudicial to a people's welfare. Generally speaking, the more advanced the country, the stronger the money market influence.

If a government wants money, the loan has to be brought into the market, and ever the Rothschilds' has been unable to take any large loan, without previously selling the greater part of the stock in the market.

But these, it will be said, are subjects with which we are all unacquainted, from the broker's clerk up to the finance minister—all are aware of the necessity of a money market.

What money market, may we ask, has Buenos Ayres? What influence does it exercise? We answer, most emphatically, none.

The Bolsa is composed of bright, intelligent men; but its influence they have none. Who has ever heard of the Bolsa being consulted on any financial scheme or important commercial enterprise? Which, of the many companies that exist in this city, have emanated from the Bolsa? Who have been kept on the Bolsa, and supported and quoted by the Bolsa? Not one.

It will be said—and with some color—that the Bank here has an overweening influence, and virtually deprives us of all power; and, in support of this argument, it will be urged that, if the Government wants money, it applies to the Bank; if a railway wants funds, it applies to the Bank; if individuals seek credit, they look for it in the Bank.

The truth, therefore, is, that in Buenos Ayres the Bank rules over all; and men who should occupy the first position in our society are reduced to mere commercbrokers, by this pernicious Bank influence.

But this is, at best, only a specious argument. The Bank could not hold this despotic sway if men were not so rash as to accord it.

The real secret of the matter is that, in this country, the members of the money market possess nothing to entitle them to the influence which we speak of. The Government securities are never quoted on the Bolsa, because the members hold none; the railway shares are unknown, because none wish to invest in them; the insurance shares are held by a few merchants, who lock them up in their safes from one end of the year to the other.

The Gas shares have been tried on the Bolsa frequently, but were found a failure; they met with few or no buyers.

Such has been the history of our money market, a miserable insignificant business in specie is the sole occupation of the members of the Bolsa.

We read now of an application by the Government for funds to extend the Western Railroad, the bank makes the loan but asks for a bottomry bond on the whole concern from Parque Station to Mercedes also the Government guarantee and further that all fines disposed of by the company shall be paid into the bank.

If the funds for continuing this road could only be obtained in the Bank we might be obliged to put up with its terms, but if on the contrary a plain open statement or report of this company was given to the public, if the company would let us know the names of all its stock and bond holders, and can show that it is a paying business we hazard the assertion that the funds necessary for the extension of this road would be raised by emitting preference shares, and thus save us from the dire necessity of augmenting the power and influence of an institution which monopolizes our money market, depriving us of the benefit of competition and intelligence

A Peep into the Policia

It is seldom, thank God, that we have to pay a visit either to the Police Office or the Camara Lenta, the chief of Police; but we certainly should say: the seldomer the better; not that we have any definite complaint to make against our worthy City magnate the Chief of Police, but as we suppose the majority of our readers, like ourselves, seldom trouble his Honor, we think that a description of the outer man and inner Chamber would be interesting.

At half past 12 o'clock we waited upon his Honor, who was inspecting the back patio: a diminutive specimen of what is popularly termed a "Peeler," stood sentry at the door, and in the most urbane terms informed us that we must wait outside. We paced up and down the corredor ruminating on mundane things in general, and the pleasing sensation in particular we experience on being the right side of the door-way. Several fashionably dressed young nobs were lounging about, talking of the Progreso Ball, which seemed to engage all their deeper musings, the awful vicissitudes of life, perhaps some unlucky Progresista had committed some folly at the Ball and was now in durance vile, or possibly, what is even worse some of the gay boys of last night, are to-day but insignificant policia officials.

Suddenly our attention was attracted by the entrance of a tall, stately looking personage, apparently in the autumn of life. We watched him; then entered unannounced D. G. C., introducing ourselves in the most unsophisticated manner and explained our business—candidly, by the way, as merely to inquire as to the propriety of hanging out a flag on the 24th and 25th of May—festivals of British and Argentine rejoicing But his honour, hardly listening to the motives which prompted our inquiry, demonstrated that judicial impatience which, even in police officers, is insufferable.

The humblest citizen has a right to expect common urbanity from a public servant; but we would remind the illustrious Gefe that when he is honoured with an editorial visit, the aristoc acy of intellect, which is supposed to be inseparable from such an office, is represented by a mound even more than respect from an individual incapable of occupying such a literary position.

We do not expect to find a Museum within the vicinity of stocks, hand cuffs and vigilantes; but we look for gentlemanly politeness from one who wears the highest insignia of Vidocq's profession.

The Buenos Ayres Budget.

The budget for the incoming fiscal year is before us. We regret that, owing to its length, we cannot give it in full to our readers. We like it for one thing, and that is the candour with which the minister informs the public that there is a deficit of two millions and a-half. One of the most injurious steps to a country's credit is to hide and cloak up such things, and saddle accumulating deficits upon posterity. The year should meet the year; and, so long as this principle is adopted, the country will always enjoy credit both at home and abroad. We regret to see such figures as a million and a quarter direct tax upon the only manufacturing business in the country—the saladero. In former years, this business afforded more employment than any other in the country, but now it is only carried on by the few who are willing to work for nothing, and with every risk of a loss.

We do not like to criticize too severely the budget, as we appreciate the difficulty of making both ends meet; but we do think that the half-million set down for guarding Patagonia would be far better employed in bringing out strong, healthy emigrants.

The imports and exports are too highly taxed, and the only feasible way for supplying the deficit is the sale of the public lands.

Until the Illinois Central Railway Company was started, the United Government never calculated upon the immense resources of the public lands; and until every other means in this country is exhausted, will the Government doubt the immense revenue derivable from instalment purchases of the public lands.

Fray Bentos.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

May 23, '62.

The news you gave us of this place, taken from the "Tribuna," is copied from the "Prensa Oriental"—the same news that I sent you, dated 21st March, except that respecting the Spanish doctor. Now, this doctor has got—or, I may say, he thinks he has got—a good billet; but, at the end of the month, we shall be able to give you better information: and although we have not seen your gas-house in B. Ayres, still we imagine there will be more smoke than gas. The next thing we want, is some dashing young priest, to take charge of the church; but perhaps he would want double the sum the doctor thinks he will get, which is $150. But we would advise any one who would like to come, to depend on his own resources for a living. The "Tribuna," or some one else, has made some gross mistakes, in saying that no billiards or playing-of cards is allowed. Who could believe such an absurdity! There are five billiard-tables constantly at work, and although cards are not allowed, still there is a considerable number of Entre-Rios-ano emigrants," who do nothing else but play at cards and billiards, and where they get the money from, Urquiza may inform you, and that is more than I can; but they take good care the commissary does not twig them, and I can say that our commissary has the finest set of young and decent policemen that I have ever seen in this country, and I doubt if you could find one of them without his pocket Testament (a pack of cards). There is always a "look-out" for him.

I have been expecting samples of gold from the diggings, but, as yet, none have arrived. Whether this is owing to the rains that we have had or not, I cannot say. I discoverer informed us, on the 20th ult, that he intended to send some samples to the Government, and, at the same time, enter his name to the "right of discovery." To-morrow, I intend to go and see the diggings myself; yet, I will acknowledge, that all I know about gold is, that it is a scarce article myself.

On the 19th ult, all the boatmen at this place were excommunicated and condemned to be well bound (bien amarrado), and sent to Paysandu, to receive their punishment. We are not aware that the authorities of Paysandu are empowered with extraordinary faculties; but it appears so. You can take the particulars from the "Reforma Pacifica." I am sorry to say that the boats of English vessels here are just as bad as the rest: there is a barque now in this port, that has taken passengers to the Villa del Salto. However, I mention no names; but in future, if any captain of a ship wants to get "posted" in the "Standard," he can employ himself in taking and bringing passengers from the steamers that arrive here. Not long since an English captain took on board the Villa del Salto a boatload of passengers and visitors, who pulled the boat over to the ship, and the captain being boat keeper alongside-his crew having gone to the grog-shops.

This is the result of the complaints of the boatmen of Gualeguaychu.

P. P.

Villa Mercedes.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

17th May 1862.

The other day we were agreeably surprised to see the flag-staffs posted along the line of the intended railroad; this line has been surveyed for the third time: but now "in earnest" as one of the *corps* assured me. The line is marked throughout *this* land, and comes apparently direct from Lujan. We don't know the origin of this move here but certainly we wish the work would begin, although it will prove injurious to your former correspondent, and present humble servant, in some respects; but self is nothing in this case. A railroad to this town we will have sooner or later, and when it comes it is welcome.

The losses by the late *temporal* are said to be many, even lives lost; but there is little use in acquainting you with the details, on scattering bad news, though what follows is not (for us) pleasant. In the town itself, the local news is of interest, since it amounts to having our Judge (Criminal) removed from us, for another berth in the Capital; he is to be replaced

by—we know not who. The present Juez has given general satisfaction; witness the numerously signed petitions to the high Court, to spare him to us. His character here, is of an urbane, humane, just and rightful Judge, and it is not well to take him from a people contented with his control, who may be not so, with his successor. If there be any faith in *firmas*, he ought to remain. I understand he is not desirous to be removed.

Congress opens.

To-day, at 11 A.M, the National Congress opens.
President—Dr Dalmacio V. Sarsfield.
Secretary—Dr Rufino Elizalde
The Government Message will be read—Public admitted.
Session Chamber, the Provincial Camera.

The scientific plan of the Monitor.

Cap. Ericsson's idea in building the *Monitor* was to give the greatest buoyancy to the vessel, and as small a target as possible to the enemy, so as to enable him to completely protect every part, all its attachments and every person on board, when under the fire of an enemy. He conceived that to do this was to build a broad flat-bottomed vessel with vertical sides and pointed ends, so that it requires but a shallow depth to displace water sufficient to buoy itself up, though loaded with an impregnable armor upon its sides and a bomb-proof deck upon which is placed a shot-proof revolving turret containing two of the heaviest Dahlgren guns. To insure such a vessel the power of locomotion, it was only necessary to suspend beneath it a vessel of ordinary strength, sufficient by narrow and sloping at the sides, that if, as actual experiment has proven possible, the enemy's missile should pass below the shot-proof upper vessel, these sides can only be hit at such an acute angle that little harm is likely to ensue, and in its length approaching the bow only so nearly that its raking stem may receive the shot fired from directly ahead in the same way, and at the stern giving sufficient space to permit the dipping shot coming from directly aft to pass under the shot-proof end, directly on its course, without hitting the rudder, which is placed aloft the propeller.

The sides of the upper vessels are first formed of plate-iron, half an inch thick, outside of which is attached solid white oak, twenty-six inches thick which again receives the rolled iron armor of five inches thickness. The bomb-proof deck is supported by well stanchioned and diagonally braced oak beams, ten inches square, placed with their faces twenty-six inches apart, upon which is laid planking seven inches thick, covered with rolled plate-iron one inch thick. As the bottoms of these beams are on a level with the water-line, the armor above water is supported by a backing of forty one feet in depth. The lower vessel is of iron, one half inch thick, made in the usual manner, and contains in its after part, the steam machinery and coal, and in the forward part—the poop, being divided by a wrought iron bulk-head—the quarters for the officers and crew, and the ammunition and stores. In describing the upper and lower vessel, it must not be imagined that they are constructed separately; they form, together, one vessel; it is only as respects form that they can be regarded as two.

The Pilot House and Anchor.

The pilot is protected by a shot proof pilot-house which alone weighs 22,000 pounds. The house stands five feet above the level of the deck. The anchor is suspended through circular well, open at the bottom, situated in the extreme bow of the upper vessel, and connected with the capstan in the bow of the lower one. An arrangement is also provided for taking soundings below the water line.

Letter from New York.

It seems that the Post Office is to remain at its present inconvenient location, and it has been resolved, when the war is over, to enlarge the building by enclosing some fifty feet on Cedar street, and extending it twenty feet on Nassau street, so that the area will be 800 square feet. The cost of this improvement is only about $7000, and the Government cannot afford to do it at present—and this while millions are bestowed upon contractors and corrupt agents! Small brain-ed.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher seems to be as popular as ever with his congregation, for I take it that the annual sale of the pews affords a fair criterion of it. This took place a few evenings since, and the bidding was as high as last year, as much as $ 1000 premium being paid. The appointed price being one hundred dollars, and the pew items $ 6,324. Who wouldn't be the pastor of such a people! By the bye, Mr. Beecher is now one of the recognized editors of the Independent, but has made no sensation yet.

Bonner of the *Ledger*, I hear has engaged the strong man, Dr. Windship of Roxbury, Mass., to contribute exclusively to that journal. If his articles be as powerful as his muscular strength he will be invulnerable.

The fiery fumbine of New York it a source of immense profit; and it should be so, provided it is used proportionate care and diligence on the part of the managers, and I must do them the justice to say that the ferries are admirably conducted. There are sixty ferry boats employed, and they carried last year 44,611,295 passengers, and not one accident occurred to them. It may therefore be inferred that the duties are properly attended to.

A "skating tournament" is on the *tapis*, to take place in the Central Park, when several prizes will be awarded to the most expert and graceful performers. A pair of silver mounted skates is the first prize. There will be prizes for ladies and gentlemen, but the ladies are not at among themselves. The Weavers, from Philadelphia, who are said to be the extraordinary things upon the ice, are to be present. The Boston skating rinks will govern the tournament.

The allotment system for the volunteers is expected to work very satisfactorily. More than two thirds of the companies visited by the Commissioners have reported at least a full ten per-an average, about 89 man out of $13 per month. If the regiments from this State generally do as well, it is estimated that from seven to eight millions of dollars will annually be returned to the families of volunteers in New York State alone.

The theatres are doing a fine business and are full every evening. Mr. Wallack has struck a fresh vein in the old comedies, which are exceedingly well played. Mrs. Story, who is quite in every thing, excels in comedy, and her charming expression of natural ladies are among the principal attractions of the performances.

Barnum has picked up another curiosity—a two-year-old Feejee Islander in petticoats. The whole is the most outrageous blowing, and the biggest humbug in all his allusions, as well as every thing else.

Yours.

The British Iron-clad Navy.

The recent statement of Lord Clarence Paget to the House of Commons, gave that body information that before the end of 1863, the British Admiralty would have 11 sating twenty-seven iron-plated ships. These have been built upon one general plan, of which the Warrior, Black Prince, and Defence are illustrations. Great length, great bulk, great draught; conformity in leading points with the ancient naval models; batteries looking out of old-fashioned ports; the conspicuous novelties being the absence of keels, impenetrability to shot, and propulsion by a screw placed out of reach of danger. The expense of these floating monsters is monstrous indeed. A recent return shows the *Warrior* to have cost $1,774,425. The new armored squadron, if built at the same price, will therefore stand the Government in nearly $50,000,000.

From these startling war figures in a time of peace, the British public is recoiling with undisguised disgust and reluctance. Even if the new navy were to be as effective as was originally supposed, the cost would justify a second sober thought. But the supposed superiority of the new ship of the new school fell of their pinnacle. Material defects have been discovered in the two which have had a trial of their seagoing qualities; Their gait is slow; they are disobedient to their helm; from half the harbors of the world, which it might become desirable to attack, they are excluded by their excessive draft. This plan is already found to need revision, and attention has accordingly been directed to a floating battery invented by Capt. Coles the leading idea of which is not unlike that of the *Monitor*. There is a revolving tower, the top of which is on the level of the deck, and covered with a saucer-shaped shield, and occupied by a pair of parallel guns managed generally as are those of Capt. Ericsson. It is needless to say the contrivance of Capt Coles has none of the various nice arrangements, such as the pendulums, the telescopes, and the like, which give completeness to the American invention. But it has defects which leave it wholly out of sight in any comparison of the two inventions. Coles proposes an ironclad craft of 2,000 to 3, drawing twenty feet of water, and carrying six towers. The size is at once objectionable. It can only be built, successfully in the open sea, for in inland waters it will be confined to the deeper channels, where the possibility of turning readily will be remote. And the towers will be in the way of each other. Capt. Coles sees in his turret commands of from 240 to 300 degrees. Capt. Scott carries two will be raised on one side, & four on two sides, so that the ratio of efficiency between the two vessels will not be any means be as 6 to one; but when the facts of lighter draft greater nativity, and many advantages are considered on behalf the *Monitor*, it may be added that in a single-handed conflict the American boat would not silence the British. The report of the fight at Hampton Roads will no doubt satisfy the Admiralty of these points; and it may also satisfy it, that a vessel costing $ 250,000 is worth more than three times costing seven times that sum, or forward built ironsides that can be made. We greet In our table talk the *Monitor* has to the navy as an [illegible]

—8 men [illegible] on a [illegible] Large [illegible] Cuba.

The compensation are that the [illegible] ty [illegible] ing, a stereoscopic view of Wall street would be taken from the steeple of Trinity Church—that when all things were prepared, a red flag would be displayed from the highest window in the steeple, at which signal every one in the street was requested to remain standing for five minutes. Of course at the specified hour, there was a large concourse of persons present, taking up all sorts of picturesque positions, and awaiting anxiously the appearance of the flag. I need not say that no flag appeared, and many of them remained for an hour gazing at the steeple, and then concluded that they were sold and sneaked off.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Colon.—On Friday night Colon was full; the Governor, Prime Minister and Minister of War were in attendance. Parodi sang well, but it was evident she was labouring under a heavy cold. We congratulate Sr. Pestalardo on having his house once full, but we opine that the minor attraction last night was the opera.

Congress.—Eight Deputies and Senators arrived yesterday per *Sitto* and *Dolorcitas*.

D. Juan José Mendez, one of the deputies elect for Corrientes has resigned his appointment.

Notoriedades del Plata.—Another biography and portrait are shortly to be added to this gallery of Mr. Dumesnil. It is that of Dr. Alejandro Magariños Cervantes late Oriental Minister to this City.

San Jose de Flores.—This little town is to imitate the Capital by having a Te Deum on Sunday, ring, bells, &c., in celebration of the 25th May.

The late fire.—According to the report of the Chief of Police lasted six hours and could not be put out in account of the inflammable nature of the materials. The loss is estimated at about $ 80,000.

Maritime law.—A decree of the Government dated this day orders that the maritime regulations of 2nd December 1858, be extended to the River Plate and its tributaries and shall rule for all the Republic. The reasons alleged for this decree are the increase of the river navigation and the want of suitable regulations.

Church Dignitaries.—A decree of the Government gives a promotion to several of the deacons, and other dignitaries of our Cathedral.

The Drama in Colon. The indisposition of Nunes Aitori and Pardy has obliged the manager at Colon to fulfill his engagements with the public by giving a dramatic performance instead of the Opera.

Custom House.—The manager of the Custom House porters has obtained from the Government the privilege of copying the measurement of goods from the ships' manifests. This operation will enable him to charge our merchants the exact measurem nt of the goods which he may unload.

Bolsa de Comercio.—A subscriber desires to know how many establishments of the kind exist in Buenos Aires. One is the like building, but by Messrs. Hunt & Strader, the other at the house of Messrs. H. C. Aborde & Co., one of which is open to a much greater extent than a similar institution.

Railroad Rows.—A complaint has been made to the Government by the Sub-secretary of Interior against the penny fare that is not spent paying for a company which has been made [illegible] the road.

The compensation are that the [illegible] ty [illegible] ing, a stereoscopic view of Wall street would be taken from the steeple of Trinity Church—that when all things were prepared, a red flag would be displayed from the highest window in the steeple, at which signal every one in the street was requested to remain standing for five minutes. Of course at the specified hour, there was a large concourse of persons present, taking up all sorts of picturesque positions, and awaiting anxiously the appearance of the flag. I need not say that no flag appeared, and many of them remained for an hour gazing at the steeple, and then concluded that they were sold and sneaked off.

the municipality having had a voice in the matter.

Southern Railway.—The Chamber of Senators sanctioned with a few slights alterations the project presented by Mr. E. Lumb for the construction of a railway to Chascomus.

It will now return to the lower Chamber for its final settlement.

Races.—Who are to run! A decision of the municipality of Belgrano gave the foreigners the right of the race-course for the 29th instant; the matter was thought to have ended here but an advertisement in the *Tribuna* of Friday from the Porteno Association reiterates their assertion that they are to run on the same day.

We apprehend that if the F. A. R. S. do not take every possible precaution to assert their rights and induce the authorities to be wary, a disagreeable incident with their rivals may spoil the day's sport.

La Clemencia. Under this title has come to Buenos Aires to publish a new novel in a few days. It is dedicated to General Mitre and will be issued in parts.

Admiral Brown. A civil case has been presented to the Chamber of which señor Leonbe claims from the Government a heavy compensation for the annulled sale of the Brasilian steamer Admiral Brown.

Accidents in Port. The following were occasioned by the late gale on Tuesday night. Lasher *Pirata* loaded with wool upset in the outer roads, materials were similar in bulkas upset in the inner roads; happily no lives have been lost.

Subscriptions to British Hospital for 1862--Continued.

Mr.	John Hannah	$500
"	E. G. S. Hartler	100
"	Robert Duncan	50
"	George Mawson	50
"	John Spraggon, Senior	100
"	Charles Bean	50
Messrs.	Crawsell Murray	200
Mrs.	J. Hines	50
Mr.	John Hughes Brother	100
"	John Hughes Short.	100
"	William Paul	50
"	Henry Critchley	50
"	Edward Quirk	50
"	Michael Rafferty	50
"	John B. Smith	50
Messrs.	Hughes Brokers	200
Mr.	William Hayeroft	150
"	James Hennessey	50
"	William Gall giver	50
"	Henry A. Green	200
"	J. Woolgate	200
"	John C. Fox	50
"	Thomas Robson	100
"	Augustus Powell	50
"	Jones Scully	100
"	H. Simpson	100
"	James Simpson	100
"	Lewis McLean	50
"	Henry Clark	50
"	Francis Mahan	50
"	Thomas Brand	100
Messrs.	Saunders & Keyser	200
"	Davis and Co.	50
"	J. P. Boyd & Co	250
Mr.	Alfred Rosegrod	50
"	George Montgomerie	100
"	John van Deuns	100
"	T. W. Moore	50
38 Subscribers		$ 4,950

On 'Cha nge

May 24th.

Ounces of which a large number were sold to-day declined from 410 1/2 to 412 1/2 and 416, with a tendency to a still further fall.

Produce transactions have been imported specially in Provincial produce of which we give many particulars. At the plazas sales were limited chiefly to hides although we understand that some wools were sold from depot in the Plaza Once Septiembre at private terms.

The cargo of Salt per *Thames* was sold to-day to deliver in Paisandu at 12 r/s, the vessel to load in the same place for Liverpool direct at 62 shillings and 6 pence and 5 per cent.

At Montevideo the Hanoverian schooner *Esperanza* was chartered to load for London at 10 shillings for salted hides and tallow, 1/0 per dry hides and 5 per cent and the Belgian barque *Amor* to load for Liverpool at 70 shillings and 5 per cent for salted hides and tallow.

The cargoes of salt of the *Catharis* a from Cadiz was sold at for hart rais p' fanegas, and 4 months, and that of the *Prudencia*, at 19 1/2 rials, with same date

The cargo of lumber per *S H. Snow* sch. at 50 patacones per 158,000 pies pine, and 50 for 118,000 feet white pine, with 3 months time.

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY MAY 19th 1853.

Monthly Review for British Packet.

The May despatches from the River Plate are generally interesting, as they contain, every year, an account of the Opening of Legislative Chambers, the Government Message, and festivities of Independence. Never has any packet been bearer of more eventful news than this of May 1852; not even the memorable battle of Pavon, nor the downfal of any administration, even including that of Rosas, equals in importance the Inauguration of Congress. All minor items are forgotten in sight of this grand realization, which promises better than glorious victories, or European alliance. We will, however, mention some preliminary events beginning with May 1st: on that day the Government Message, which we have published in full, gave a comprehensive a report of the country, as we could have desired; and the Chambers of this Province were opened, possibly for the last time, as Congress has since occupied their place.

Nothing occurred of import in the interior, excepting the armistice between the Federal General Peñaloza, and Governor Mitre. After various unsuccessful efforts to subdue that champion of opposition, a pacific arrangement has terminated his warfare. The elections in the several provinces passed off in favor of B Ayres, although some of the Republics are divided on the question of Capital. At Cordova some rioting was said to have arisen from the interference of our garrison at the polling—booths, which gave that Government a plea for postponing the elections, and this has created a supposed flaw debarring the Cordovese from admission to Congress.

Preparations, on a magnificent scale, were made, to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, and Instalment of the National Assembly. For some time it was doubtful whether the number of Deputies, arrived from the provinces, would reach the necessary quorum, by the 25th. On the eve of their festival a fresh batch came from Rosario, and a preparatory session was held same day. Public confidence was strengthened by this act, and the city wore a gay aspect on the holiday of Freedom. About the hour of noon, the Senate-doors were thrown open, and the multitude that thronged around the entrance was insatiable, for the house cannot hold 300 persons. Don Marcos Paz, a highly popular gentleman, was named President of the Senators, and Dr. Obligado of the Deputies. General Mitre, who may be regarded as President of the republic, having read his message and formally inaugurated the Assembly, invited the members of Congress to accompany him to the Cathedral, where a solemn Te-Deum was entoned by our worthy bishop, Dr. Escalada.

All the state-officers, foreign agents and Argentine notabilities were present: the National Guards and troops of the line were formed outside and, at the close, passed in review before the column of Liberty, in the Plaza. Here a lamentable accident resulted in the death or mutilation of some persons by the falling of an immense ladder which the Chief of Police had not taken care to remove. Sr. Cazon is one of those magnates too common in Republics; on a recent occasion he insulted a British subject for presuming to ask permission to hang out a flag on the Queen's birthday: this dignitary, in his zeal for the laws, *forgot* to take out his own conch-patent, [while fining his neighbours], and was very justly punished for such omission. It is to be hoped that one of the first steps of Congress will be to appoint efficient agents in such public offices as are at present held by surly ceremonialists.

Of late, many measures of great utility have been started. There are two projects for water-works and city drainage. The national fleet has been hired out for steam river-transit, and most of our late warriors are converted into peaceful citizens, which already begins to produce good effects. The high rate of gold for paper-money is the only draw-back, and it is rumoured our Government proposes a salutary remedy by fixing the price of doubloons. General Mitre assisted at the banquet of the English Legation, on the Queen's birthday: we are told not a single Irishman was of the happy meeting, although 95 per cent of our colonists are from the Emerald Isle, some of them men of high position and intelligence. This is a miserable piece of provincialism, unworthy of the day we celebrate,—and condemned by such good taste who do not think the name of Irishman incompatible with the qualities of a gentleman and a scholar. It was rumoured that the Queen's health, by some mistake, was not proposed but the matter remains in doubt. Mr Thornton is going home by this packet, his secretary having arrived lately to take charge of the Legation. The new British Hospital is now on a stable footing, our Irish residents having joined with our English and Scotch brethren in contributing to it as liberally as if it were a Repeal Club.

Rains have been so plentiful that there are no apprehensions of a drought. The prospects of our countrymen are flattering in the extreme; the demands for British commodities have been arranged between Mr. Thornton and Government in a sum approximating £13,000, and the claims against Paraguay have been similarly settled.

The British Races come off to-morrow and after.

But if the political retrospect of the month affords such hope and promise, inferior in no manner is the commercial futurity of this country. Schemes, gigantic but sound, and fraught with the greatest importance, are before the Government for approval. Some have already received the requisite sanction, whilst others await only a few modifications to be adopted.

The proposal of Mr. Edward Lumb, for the construction of a railway from this city to Chascomus (a town 30 leagues south of Buenos Ayres) has, with unimportant alterations, been accepted by the Government.

Mr Lumb encountered much opposition, but finally triumphed. It becomes our pleasing duty to testify to the liberality of the Government towards every effort which has for its object the advancement of the country; and although 7 per cent interest guarantee was regarded by many as exorbitant, rather, however, than allow an enterprise of such importance to the proper development of the industrial resources of the country miscarry, the Government lent its influence to pass the measure.

The Western Railway, which is principally owned by the Government, as they hold shares to the extent of twenty millions currency, is about being extended to the town of Mercedes, which is one of the largest and most important country towns in this province.

The extension of this road will involve an expense of 30 millions, which, at the solicition of the Government, the National Bank has agreed to advance, on terms which plainly indicate the credit which that company enjoys amongst the directors of this institution.

It is to be regretted that the only railway actually working in this province should, with so plausible an object as its extension, find it necessary to shun the money market, and borrow from an institution which exacts terms apparently incompatible with the solvency of the borrower.

San Fernando Railway.

Mr. Eugene Murray is pushing on the works with great energy. The earthworks as far as Belgrano are now nearly completed: the passenger and goods station at Buenos Ayres is progressing; the laying of the rails and sleepers was commenced yesterday! The first section, as far as Belgrano, will open by the 9th July; gangs of men are employed, day and night, to ensure its completion on that day. The bridges over the Palermo chico, the Maldonado, and the small streams, are nearly all complete.

The completion of this road will tend greatly to restore public confidence in similar enterprises.

Dry Goods report.

This month we have very little difference to notice in our dry goods trade which may be said to be almost the same as last month.

Collections in currency have improved, but are difficult in gold which still rules high.

Greys of all descriptions are in good demand and holders more firm in their pretensions.

Plain cloths and other classes suitable for army purposes have been in demand and stocks are limited. Chalies, small flower fruit have been scarce and enquired for.

Several auctions have taken place during the month but on the whole the prices obtained have not been satisfactory; bramantes of fine qualities however have obtained fair rates.

The demand for the Provinces and Paraguay has been very small. The former is mainly due to the unsettled state of the Cuyo Provinces where the disturbances caused by the marauding army of General Peñaloza have endangered the roads, and interrupted to a large extent the ordinary course of business.

From our country districts the demand has also slackened since about the middle of the month. Nearly all the orders have been fulfilled and according to regulate information few more will come, as stocks are sufficient for the present season's consumption.

The high rates of specie, which yet prevail, against the interest and prosperity of our trade, injure most considerably our dry goods trade. The dealers are not willing to buy in specie while the present rates continue and business cannot be expected to improve sensibly until they give way.

Produce Report.

Our produce market has experienced no important alteration since last month.

The slaughter has been limited, amounting to 22,500 head of cattle, which is under the average ratio.

Cattle are lean and prices comparatively high; the saladeros accordingly have not worked much.

The demand for the majority of articles is not active nor expected to improve until the arrival of sufficient shipping in our port and more favourable rates of freights.

Other general remarks may be taken from our last circular, as quotations with little difference have continued the same.

Salted ox and cow hides—13,400 novillo hides have been sold at 43rls, 500 cow at 36 1/2 and 700 at 37 1/2 Present stock unsold about 8,500 hides.

Salted horse do—3,000 sold at 15 3/4rls. no stock on hand.

Tallow—420 pipes have been sold at 16rls. and no stock remains.

Mare's grease—59 pipes have been sold without casks at from 244 to 45 currency.

Jerked beef—The present stock consisting of about 62,000 quintals is difficult of sale chiefly on account of the want of entitable shipping to export it. Sales amount to 15,000 quintal. at prior prices.

Dry ox and cow hides—Hides for North America are in good demand and present stock consists of only 3,000 at 43rls.

For Germany the stock is great and demand not active. Sales have taken place as follows: 4500 novillo matadero hides at 49 14rls. cow 44 1/2; nominal quotation for common camp hides half ox and half cow 48rls: stock 30,000 hides.

37,000 hides have been sold for France, Spain and Italy as follows.

Italy, 15,000 of American description at 44rls, ox and heavy bull at 45 and 46 rls.

6,000 Paraguay hides at 48, to 48 1/2rls, 11,000 from Cordova at 41 42 rls. 6,000 Entre Rios 47 to 48 1/2. Corrientes 45 to 47, 1,000 Calf and low weight 39 to 40. Stock of Cordova hides 5,000, Entre Rios and Corrientes 10,000. Of the latter 5,000 have been sold for the Mediterranean and 7,000 for the United States.

The present stock of classified and unclassified hides is 58,000.

Wools.—During the month arrivals have been about 10,000 arrobes. Sales amount to 200,000 arrobes of all descriptions at very firm rates. 15,000 arrobes from Cordova have been sold at from 32 to 33 rls. Present stock of wools from this Province and the others amounts to from 245 to 250,000 arrobes.

Present value is, for fine qualities, 29 to 30, good mixed 25 to 26, and 70 to 80; mixed middling 60 to 70, low mixed 50 to 55, creole and inferior 40 to 45. Corrientes unwashed 20 rls, Cordova washed 32 a 33 rls.

Total imports this season are about 2,250,000 arrobes. The want of shipping, and the small quantities of fine descriptions which are more easy of sale have prevented the present stock from being cleared off. Holders of inferior qualities are ir in their pretensions but it is expected that prices will decline a little during the ensuing month and nearly all the present stock exported.

Horns.—As the Saladeros have slaughtered but little during the present month bones have not been offered in large quantities. Two sales have been made this month for over 150,000 bones at 12 hard dollars per English ton.

Comestibles.

Our comestibles market is very ill assorted on account of the insufficiency and inadequateness of imports to meet the demand. There is an active demand for staple articles but no stock in first hands.

The high rates of specie so injurious to our local trade yet prevail, but it is confidently expected that they will decline in view of the increased probabilities of a sound peace and permanent political stability in the country.

The greater part of our quotations in the comestibles trade are nominal, although we expect that the proximate arrival of many cargoes now due will supply the demand, and increase our commercial activity.

Spirits.—This is the season of greatest consumption and prices have been maintained: ex *Minas* from Hamburg 183 casks sold at 22 hard dollars, 500 demijohns, 5 gallons, $ 112 currency duty 1 gold, 500 2 1/2 à 3 gallons at $ 60 and 500 do. 1 gallon at $ 24.

Of American descriptions there is no stock and the demand has increased, 105 casks ex Pyramid sold at 94 hard dollars.

Havana classes are also scarce and prices very firm, 176 pipes ex Guadalupe sold at 32 hard dollars, in bond, another parcel of strong quality at 82; 965 jars do. at 18 rials and 80 pipes sold, second-hand at 54 patacons.

Brazil spirits are of scarce sale and prices have improved 200 pipes from Bahia and 360 from Rio Janeiro have obtained respectively 37 1/2 a 38 silver duty.

Rice.—There is no stock of American, Brazil or Italian. Demand is very active and all the stock of East India rice is in the hand of speculators, but owing to the want of imports it diminishes every day. About 3,000 sacks have been retailed during the month at prices ranging from 10 to 11 1/2 hard rials.

Sugar.—Very few imports. 300 barrels to arrive from Europe sold at 21 1/2 rials, 200 do from Europe 20 1/2 650 barrels from Antwerp per Italo, and 600 per London yet unsold. Eagle have been sold at private prices, said to be 20 1/2 rls.

Havana. the only sale is that of 650 boxes per Magdalena at $ 38 in bond for blanco bajo, and 54 1/2 for quebrado.

Pernambuco is in good demand 1700 barrels having been sold at 17 1/2 rls, for first class, 16 3/4 for 2d, 16 1/4 for 3d, 14 for quebrado and 13 for terciado. Of Rio Janeiro and Bahia there is no stock.

Coffee.—No stock. Prices have advanced. 165 sacks sold from 17 to 17 1/4 silver duty. 100 sacks ex Mersey sold at private terms.

Ale.—As this is the season of lowest consumption demand has decreased considerably and only small quantities can be disposed of, with assortment of porter and half bottles.

Gin.—Stock is very small and prices firm. 400 demijohns from Hamburg sold at 11 3/4 rls. 2 0 doz. flasks from Holland at $38 duty paid. 500 do at $35, 1200 demijohns 2 1/2 and 3 gallons, and 250 cases 1 dozen in bond at 11 3/4rls, 1500 doz flasks Holland Liberted and 900 do from $54 duty paid 500 do *Mother Hope*.

Flour.—The price of native wheat having fallen it has injured the sale of foreign flours which have been sold in small parcels and with difficulty. 250 barrels ex Richard Mitchell sold at $340 duty paid, and 1100 barrels from Texas, ex Rio Janeiro at 7 hard dollars in bond.

Candlewick.—All the stock both here and Montevideo is in the hands of speculators and consequently the market is but ill besorted.

Tobacco.—Prices have declined but slightly in consequence of the want of assortment in the market, which has caused all the arrivals to be taken up at present high rates. Sales have been made as follows ex Teresa 2.= 25 bales hoja buena 34 hard rials in bond 19 do middling 27rls. 14 do medio bajo 24rls. 7 do 21rls, ex Virgen Dolores 198 bales hoja buena 32rls, middling 25 a 26rls, pie 23rls.

Brazil superior qualities have been sold at 8 patacons and 180 duty paid and 250 rolls from Rio per Mersey at 7 patacons.

Wines.—The market is unprovided of superior qualities and present high rates oblige dealers to obtain in view of the imports on the way. Stock is limited. 200 pipes of Catalan wine ex Pepe from Barcelona sold duty paid at $20-25; 200 do do from Barcelona 320 pipes at 52 patacons, 250 pipes Gaseti at 62. 50 do do at 66' 216 do Mairales at 65, and 200 pipes ex Reuso from Barcelona 65 patacons.

COLON THEATRE.

To-night,

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

By Miss ALTIERI.

THE STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM. NIL VERI NON "AUDIAM DICERE". (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th 1862.

SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Chamber of Deputies.

The President, Dr. OBLIGADO, and 27 members present.

The acts of the last session were read by the secretary, Dr Quintana, and being approved of, signed by the President.

The Secretary then read a communication from the Legislature of Corrientes, intimating the election of Deputies for that province, which had come off on the days appointed by General Mitre. This was ordered to be enrolled in the archives. The very important law concerning the nomination of the future President and Vice-President of the Republic, along with its corollary vote of confidence to Gen. Mitre, and his continuation as provisional President, was handed down from the Senators to this Chamber. Its purport is to recognise publicly the great services of our Governor, and foresaw, as it were, his election as Chief Magistrate in the period [three months] fixed for the close of provisional government.' The Message comes in for a just meed of praise.

A committee was named of the following gentleman to report on the projected law: Messrs. Alsina Quintana, Cabral, Rdiz, Moreno, and Villanueva.

Snr. Zavaleta, in the name of the Regulatory Commission, stated that his colleagues found great difficulty in arranging the formula to be adhered to in the Sessions of Deputies, and begged to suggest that the Hon. Chamber do adopt one of the Provincial *Reglamentos* or any other that might seem it.

Sr. Marmol deprecated warmly the spirit of *finesse* which had entered into the deliberation on this point. It did not require great erudition, deep studies or mathematical calculations, to adopt a formula, whereby the Chamber should be guided. No grand invention or novelty was looked for, the great object being to economise time. Already two whole sessions were passed in the dry preliminary of choosing a formula.

Here there was some interruption by several members together, who debated rather facetiously the preference of a Reglamento.

Don Adolfo Alsina alluded to that observed by the late Paraná Chambers, while others proposed the *Reglamento* of 1826.

Dr. José M. Gutierrez, moved that the formula of the Congress of '26 be adopted, and it being voted, was passed by a large majority.

Snr. Marmol, adverting to the impolicy of protracted discussions, said—the country is not yet organised; everything is provisional; let us make a step forward each day, for of course I cannot see matter for slow deliberation when no time should be lost. We are, it is true, preparing the ground for our intended operations, but let us cast a look on other countries. Take up, for example, the Acts of the French Legislature or British Parliament: there you will see the destiny of a great nation, with all its stupendous effects, contained in 4 lines. Here our statutes are folios. Let me not be supposed to imply that the merits or demerits of a document depend on its prolixity. I merely insinuate that we may be accused of much talk and little work.

Several members evinced a disposition to retire to the antechamber for consultation, when Don J. A. Garcia inquired whether it was resolved to suspend the session, which was answered in the negative.

The Deputies then withdrew for about an hour, and, on their return, it was perceived there were three who did not present themselves. Dr Quintana spoke:—I feel bound to make known my view of the projected laws, which demand serious reflection, and cannot be hurriedly settled. Although the Senate first passed the bills to a special commission before submitting them to our body, there are grave difficulties to be avoided, which might, if not legitimately, at least actually compromise this Chamber. I do not wish to force my opinion on the Assembly, but beg to propose an adjournment of the House, to consider the matter. It ought to be remembered that the chief aim is to go on rightly rather than rapidly.

The President wished to impress on the members the great importance of punctuality to the appointed hours, and therefore had advocated the expediency of meeting at noon, adding that this would be in conformity with the practice of the Senators. Sr. Rivadavia lamented the loss of time from irregular attendance. He insisted that the hour could not conveniently be changed. The President confirmed the hour already appointed, that is 11 A.M.

Some controversy arose on the number of members appointed to act on committees. It was urged that 3 is not preferable to 5 for this purpose, when the President observed that the number could be augmented as soon as the House counted its full force by the addition of those Representatives who have not yet arrived. For the present all such committees formed must be regarded as provisional.

The Chamber then adjourned. The Senators meet to-day at noon.

FOR ENGLISH READERS.

Chascomus Railway.

We have great pleasure in announcing, by to-day's supplemental mail, that Mr. H. A. Green, the eminent shipbroker and representative of Mr. Brassey, resident in this city, by the mail-steamer "Merseyt," on yesterday, for England. He takes with him the official documents of the concession to the Legislature, to Sir Leeds, for the Southern Railway.

The works are about to be commenced immediately, and we have to congratulate the country on such hopes, of the carrying on an enterprise fraught with the prosperity of our industrial resources; for the character of the *concessionaire* is guarantee of its success. The length of line is 75 miles, through a rich, grazing country, also suitable for agricultural.

Chascomus is the great emporium of the south of this province, and there are no natural obstacles, even of a serious nature, to be passed. Government guarantees 7 per cent on a maximum of £10,000 per mile.

Diphtheria.

To define Diphtheria is not our object, as there are enough of it in this city now to render it familiar to every one's mouth. Suffice it to say that it is a disease which has been known for centuries, and which has been described by the ancients under the name of Cynanche Maligna, and which has been known in this country for many years, and has been described by the inhabitants of the interior as being particularly liable to occur about the time terrible disease.

We have now to [illegible] fear are getting tired of the subject; but looking over our files of the London Times, our attention was attracted to the following important statement:—

"This is the second case of death by diphtheria occurring in its most malignant and intractable form at 18, Edgware-road, Marylebone, within 15 days. The drains belonging to this house were disturbed by the authorities of the vestry of Marylebone on the 26th of November last, and kept open until the 7th of December. The drain which is stated to have been a perfectly efficient one, and passed from the back of this and adjoining houses into the sewer, was reversed and carried through the basement to another sewer This was done, not on account of any effluvium or defect of drainage in this house, but ostensibly on account of the drains being out of order at 33, Upper Seymour street, the next street, running at a right angle. The portion of the old drain belonging to this house was bricked up and accordingly the two sections of the old drain about the house as *cul de sacs*, the alteration having been carried on in this house only. Since this disturbance of the drains and alteration of its course it is stated that the watercloset &c, of the house have never been as free from effluvium as heretofore, and it is impossible to dis-associate the occurrence of this malig nant disease in this particular house and family from the circumstances therein stated relating to the drainage."

The effluvium in this City from these sinks of filth while, his other countries are known as water-closets, is enough to create every epidemic that has been ever heard or known of, were it not for the natural salubrity of the climate how long the City fathers mean to trust to this salubrity we don't know but the man who proposes to effect a thorough sewerage for Buenos Aires should be hoisted as a public benefactor, and the Municipality that would have the temerity to reject such a project on trivial grounds, merits to be locked up for 12 consecutive hours in some of the dilapidated old closets of the City of Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Congress.

For the information of our readers we give the following list of Senators and Deputies who compose the Argentine Congress:

SENATORS.

Buenos Aires—Vacant—Rizalda Cuadros—Velez Sarsfield—Pheco

Santa Fé—Gonzalez—Cullen

Corrientes—Madariaga

Catamarca—Navarro—Moreno

Tucuman—Paz—Vega

Entre-Rios—Carril—Echeverria

Santiago—Borges—Olmo

San Juan—Rawson—Gomez

San Luis—Diaret

DEPUTIES.

Buenos Aires — Obligado, Alsina, Quintana, Obligado A. C., Marmol, Castro, Gutierrez, Elizalde F., Garcia J. A. Montes de Oca, Castillo, and Alvarellos.

Santa Fe—Oroño, Granel,

Entre Rios—Leiva, Rio, Moreno,

Corrientes—Ferreyt, Cabral,

Mendoza—Villanueva, Rodriguez Blanco,

San Juan—Garcia, Zavaleta, Garcia F. D. Jesus, Echeverria, Dorat,

San Luis—Lucero, Coronado, [illegible]

Cordova—Echeverria,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY MAY 29th 1862.

Gen. Mitre's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen Senators and Deputies.

In the name of the peoples who have confided to me the noble task of presiding over this assembly, in the name of the city of Bs. Aires which has had the honor of dispensing you its hospitality, I salute ye as representatives of the Argentine independence assembled in that spirit of fraternity which gives promise of a great nation not animated with the rancorous feelings which forbode public ruin.

I thank ye, for the whole nation, that ye have traversed immense distances, and hurried with alacrity to respond to my summons for the inauguration of Congress on this memorable anniversary. To-day will be doubly celebrated by fortune, both for the first effort to establish our nationality, and for the meeting of Congress, wherein all the members of the great Argentine family, without exception of a single province, are overshadowed by one common law.

I hope that your number will soon be complete Already from every corner of the Republic, the elect of the people come to incorporate themselves with you. I cherish, also, the idea that you will, with all due respect for the laws, immediately admit those Deputies who await, outside the doors, your sovereign decision touching some trifling informality which is nowise comparable with the great object of your Assembly. (Bravo, bravo!)

As soon as the 14 provinces shall be duly represented in your body, it will be easier to devote yourselves to those important questions in which are centred the people's hopes.

This task, though arduous, will be prolific in glory, for it is yours to consolidate, with firm hand, the edifice of Argentine nationality, which has been rudely shaken by 50 years of bloody rivalries, errors and calamities. It is yours to establish a free rule, based on order, a brotherly alliance between the provinces, and a just government for all, in truth and equity, as is the sway of the Most High on earth.

I pray that heaven will bless your labors, and the spirit of the Supreme Legislator preside over your councils.

It affords me great satisfaction to lay before ye, in my message the political and administrative state of the country as well regarding its internal management as its relations with foreign nations. At the same time, I render account of the powers so spontaneously bestowed on me by the Provinces, and of the National Exchequer, since my election as Provisional President.

Having fulfilled this honorable duty, I feel animated with hope and confidence in that sublime enthusiasm which must excite all Argentines throughout the Globe, and rely on that manly fortitude which has supported us under such terrible ordeals. I therefore proclaim before God and the people that CONGRESS is OPENED and the Legislative Sessions of the Argentine Senators are inaugurated. [Applause]

Senators and Deputies!—Permit me to invite you on this day, which, as I have said, will prove doubly memorable for the country to offer up thanks in the Temple of the Most High, for this festival of Peace and Happiness, whereon we have auspiciously commenced the deliberations of the Argentine Congress.

The Argentiné Congress.

(By a non-spectator.)

On Sunday the 25th inst. the Argentine Congress was formally opened in this City.

On important occasions such as the present every accommodation should be afforded the press, but such things it would seem are not customary in this modern Athens. A card of invitation is unknown, here and even a civil answer from the Chief of Police down to the janitor of Congress Hall cannot be expected.

At the imminent risk of experiencing 3 inches of a bayonet we presented ourself at the private entrance of the Chambers, and on requesting permission to enter; the doorkeeper a dusky specimen of humanity directed us to go round the corner; nevertheless we had no intention, for the sake of Argentine politics, to get ourself squeezed into a cocked hat: with the most christian suavity we determined to argue the *point* with our friend of the tooth-pick, but he poor soul could not comprehend what the d—l was the "Standard": "come to-morrow with your Standard and we will see what it is" was the only reply; at last a mellow looking gentleman came to our rescue and told the sentry to pass the "Standard": while the benighted individual evidently ruminated within is the Standard, what is the Standard" and where does he come from".

Inside we met with another sentry who sported a flint musket: passing him we found ourself at last at the scene of operations, but the house was crowded to overflowing: every one was there trying to get a peep at the assembled statesmen: seeing that it was absurd to think of using our paper and pencil we resolved to retrace our steps and if possible persuade our friend of the mellow aspect to procure us some convenient place; being brought to a stand by the last mentioned sentry we urged in vain that even in the street close to calle Moreno was impracticable, and that we had just entered by this passage which he so jealously guarded: his orders however were imperative; the door was open to all who wished to enter, but none were suffered to return, thus verifying the infernal adage,—of the Mantuan bard:

"facilis est descensus Averni"
sed revocare gradum, hic labor hoc opus est.

Meanwhile several important measures were broached, and current report gave out that Dr. Marcos Paz was elected President of Congress, and the Cordovan deputies were sent to rusticate: there was some applause: the most crashing feature was an awful destruction of hats.

Dr. Syetaz on the May Festivals.

DEAR SIR,—*Grizzle* and I arrived safely at the 11 de Setiembre, on Friday evening, both of us pretty much fagged, though naturally anxious to share in the festivities of the season. Being comparatively strangers in this town, neither of us exactly knew the shortest road to the Plaza.

For some time, however, my tagacious companion followed his nose and instinct with remarkable precision, as, by good fortune, a grass-cart was slowly progressing ahead of us. Overtaking the driver, I questioned him as to the nearest stable-yard. The surly fellow gave a contemptuous look at my cropped charger, intimating that the proper place for both of us was Mr M——'s stables. Meantime, some impertinent boys having let off a squib, in close proximity to Grizzle's nose, the latter bounded against a black woman, who was carrying some clean shirts for some of the deputies. As my wig fell off, I was unable to articulate an apology ere I was rudely saluted by a vigilante, who rather officiously volunteered to conduct me to the scene of illumination. Grizzle betrayed an evident dislike for the vigilante, whom he suspected of having discharged the squib, and so caused our common disaster. Twice on our route we came foul of careless conch-drivers. At last we arrived at the Plaza Victoria, where an immense crowd was gaping at fireworks, representing, it is said, the intended station of the Chascomus railway.

I had no time to moralise, for my guide of the brass-hat invited me, as I understood, to civic hospitality. (This, by parenthesis, was what I expected, inasmuch as the authorities should learn of so distinguished an arrival.) Judge of my surprise, when Grizzle was led into the society of several ill-mannered brutes, some of whom tried to bite the remnants of his tail. At the same time, I was ushered into a large room, and, thinking myself at home, asked an elderly gentleman for some brandy and water. while I indicated to one of the servants to pull off my boots. Immediately, however, I was informed that I was a prisoner in the police chamber, being charged with maliciously upsetting an old woman. Finding remonstrance useless, I offered some "blunt," which was received as a fine, and, shaking the dust off my boots, I left this public-house to seek a more congenial abode, which I fortunately found in the house of a countryman.

I was anxious to see the Progreso Ball, and therefore encased myself in a ready-made suit, composed of a swallow-tailed coat, etc. I was struck with the splendid aspect of the rooms, and saw many people whom I did not know. The master of the ceremonies, seeing on my card the word "Dr," evinced extraordinary respect for my person, and introduced me to some ladies very richly attired. After promenading for a considerable time, while several persons uttered at my faultless figure, I was rudely seized from behind by a youth who, taking out his pen knife, cut off something attached to my pantaloons. To my horror, this proved a tailor's card, with some guilt letters, and the figures "$160, K. and P." which had escaped my notice when putting on the unlucky garment. The magic word "Supper" now rang through the saloons, and a general rush was made for the tables. I could not get a seat, but stood behind a voracious gentleman, who, mistaking me for a waiter, handed me his plate; at the same time was heard the report of a champagne bottle, and the cork striking me right between the eyes, I was so stung that I dashed the plate on the ground, and fled from the scene, vexed and discomfited.

On the following day I went to the plaza and mingled with the throng, while standing with my sketch book in front of the column of liberty I perceived a group of disorderly urchins who were jostling people about throwing crackers, and apparently assisting the police in the general rejoicing. I should have finished my sketch but that some audacious scoundrel knocked my hat down on my eyes exclaiming "se aproxi el gorro": pushing my way through the crowd, I came near the scoundrels who were performing a thousand antics to an admiring crowd of well dressed people; for a moment my eye rested upon the clown, then I surveyed the gorgeous decorations of the triumphal arch consisting of three transparencies; the centre being a welcome to the Argentine Congress of 62; to the left an old man with a bucket of water emblematic of the River Plate, and an angel of exceedingly fat proportions bearing an olive branch. I had no time to see more, for the acrobats having concluded by walking up a tight rope to the Cabildo clock; the crowd began to push in all directions at once and with some difficulty. I made my way to the Colon Theatre, I asked for a lunch but found that every seat in the house had been bought up a week before.

The evening fireworks were very brilliant, and nothing marred the festivity except casual squibs which frightened some women in my vicinity, or a rocket stick threatening annihilation to some hat.

Sunday morning I joined the grand parade mounted upon my faithful Grizzle. The artillery was formed in the plaza Mayo, and the national guards were filed on either side of the Cathedral.

General Nazar a bluff looking officer commanded the review, and at 1½ past one the Congress being overa flourish of trumpets was heard and a long procession directed itself towards the church. I perceived a goodly array of generals in cocked hats, diplomatic agents in gold and silver laces, and public functionaries of all grades: last of all came General Mitre on grande parade, who I fancied regarded me or Grizzle with a smile of recognition, during the immense crowd to enter the sacred edifice, and join in the Te Deum I strolled through the plaza; at the close of the ceremony an unlucky accident threw a gloom over the public mirthe, by some neglect; an immense ladder had been left standing in front of the *Arch*, and as the artillery was defiling one of the gun carriages struck it so violently as to overset it; in its fall smashing several lamps, and killing or wounding a number of persons: great blame should be attached to those authorities on whom devolved the execution of the municipal orders. I do not know if the Chief of Police can vindicate himself from the charge of a gross oversight for the artillery man was certainly the least to blame. There is much talk of the banquet at the English legation on the Queen's birth day: as I was not invited I can only mention two strange features related to me concerning it; among the guests were English, Scotch, Spaniards, Argentines &c, but not a single Italian man was present, to represent the brightest jewel in the British Crown; stranger still, the object of the dinner was apparently forgotten, her majesty's health not having been given. I would suggest for the sake of hospitality and loyalty in opposition to red tape and etiquette, the dinner be given over again as the former banquet reminds one of the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

Syntax.

Paraguay.

By the S. S. Ipora, we have dates up to May 10th. News at Asuncion was very slack, and we hear no more of President Lopez' abdication. The railway was progressing so rapidly that it was soon to be opened as far as the Capilla de Itaugua. The Government adopted a wise measure in setting the convicts to work as carpenters, which is a vast improvement on our system of "voteratros". Street pavement occupies much attention, and we are assured that Paraguay after a little more exhibit a lesson to neighbors in this item. A large range of houses has been put up for the accommodation of Englishmen and natives employed on the railway, The President Has received a work entitled "Republic of Paraguay" which is dedicated to him by the author, M. Alfred du Graty of Brussels: the colorings are favorable, being drawn from "grateful reminiscences of that people." The steamers "Tacuari" and "Ypora" had arrived at Asuncion from this port. Imports for April at 20 & 25 p.$\frac{c}{o}$ produced $15,165‡ silver: exports, from 5 to 20 p.$\frac{c}{o}$, gave $ 7,820‡.

The scientific plan of the Monitor.

The Turret.

The turret spoken of above is for the protection of the men while working the guns; in fact, no one is exposed or seen by the enemy. The turret revolves, and consists, first, of a rolled plate-iron skeleton, one inch thick, to which is riveted two thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates. Outside of these riveted plates are six thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates bolted firmly to the first two thicknesses with screw bolts, having deep countersunk heads on the outside and nuts within, so that if in action the enemy's shot should loose any of the plates, they can easily be refastened. The seams are vertical, and these break joints with each other, consequently, no shot can strike the seam of more than one thickness. The top is covered with a bomb proof roof, placed six inches down within the turret, and perforated with holes. In addition to the above the gunners are protected by a shield, within the turret, of one and a half inch thickness.

FOR WHAT THE MONITOR WAS INTENDED.

The Ericsson Battery was not intended for an ordinary cruiser, but for the defence of our harbors and coast, and for operations such as these in which she has just achieved such a signal success. She is enabled to carry eight days' fuel, and thus can proceed easily from port to port along our seaboard. Provisions for three months can be stowed away in her, a condensing apparatus for supplying fresh water to the officers and crew is fitted up on board.

THE LAST TRIAL TRIP OF THE MONITOR AND ITS RESULTS.

Last Monday the *Monitor* went on a trial trip down the Bay, about five miles beyond Fort Lafayette. Her steering qualities were found to be all that could be desired.

The guns were fired to test the question which had been mooted, of whether the concussion within the turret would not be so great as to injure seriously the ears of the men. First, a blank cartridge was fired, with the hatches in the roof open. Then a charge of canister, weighing 135 pounds, with 15 pounds of powder, with the hatches still open, and finally the same charge with the hatches closed, as they will be under the fire of the enemy. It was found that in every part of the interior of the turret it was considerably less than when standing near such a gun fired in the open ir. The sailors stationed at the guns, and who expected to handle them shortly against the enemy, all expressed themselves delighted at the success of the trial. The speed of the vessel by the ship log was 6 ½ knots, the engines making 65 revolutions.

We have not yet heard of the *Monitor* pro

vious to this news of her success, was by a bark which arrived here yesterday morning. The bark reported that, on the 7th inst., at 10 P. M., off Barnegat, she passed the *Monitor* in tow, bound for Fortress Monroe.

This magnificent success in her first trial, will settle all questions as to her efficiency.

LIEUT. WERDEN.

Lieut. J. R. Werden, it will be recollected, at the commencement of the rebellion was captured by the rebels, after having conveyed dispatches from the Government to the National fleet off Pensacola, and imprisoned several months at Montgomery. He was exchanged a short time ago, and was immediately assigned to the *Monitor*, in which, as will be seen from the dispatches, he has done most efficient service.

LOCAL EVENTS.

WEEKLY STANDARD—Our weekly paper will be ready for transmission to Europe on Wednesday morning.

As usual we shall print an extra number independent of the packet edition.

LAING V. DICKSON—A full report of this suit will be publi-hed in Wednesday's weekly and daily edition, in time for the packet.

HERES AGOTE & IMBERT—have established an auctioneering business in this City at calle Taouari N.° 13. They are well known, and we hope they will do a good business. On Wednesday they sell 1,000 merino sheep by auction at Moron, without reserve; we are informed that the sheep must be sold, no matter what they fetch, and that if $20 is the highest bid they will be sold, although the sheep last year were bought at $45 each.

SAD ACCIDENT—On Sunday we regret to say that the stupendous ladder which for some days had been in front of the arch way at the Plaza, was knocked down by an artillery waggon, killing a young lady whose name we have not heard and severely wounding many in the crowd.

CONCERT—On Sunday night Colon was crowded to excess, not even standing room could be got. His Excellency the Governor, Ministers, deputies, &c, were all there the National Hymn was sung with great effect and every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of the admiring audience. Altieri sang to oblige the public, as it was evident to all that she was laboring under a severe indisposition.

DR. SINTAX & GRIZZLE—Are in town; we give in another column the Doctor's accounts of the festivities.

THE CONGRESS.—The Congress was formally opened on Sunday we have to return our best thanks to the master of ceremonies for the splendid accommodation afforded the press nothing could be more complete, pens ink, paper even cushioned chairs were placed at our disposal, quite on the European style. (!) A Congress that is so anxious to afford every convenience, for the publicity of their proceedings merits the most graphic description from the Editor's pen.

On 'Change

May 23th.

Ounces opened to-day at 41¾ 1/2 and closed at 41¾. A few have been sold at 41¾ 1/2 at 15 days time.

About half the cargo of salt per *Messenger* 2500 fanegas sold at 10 1/2 hard rials on board.

No business, at least of importance has taken place at the plaza; this day being half holiday, and the same has occurred in other branches of business.

To-day's sales are as follows:

Cuirpeciones.

350 dry horse hides $31.

Classified do.

1,000 american hides 20. lbs weight (on Saturday) 43 1/2 rls.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 24th

From Montevideo, S. Misisippi.

From Corrieutes, Salto, National " war-steam Uruguay ports, S-Villa Salto with 117 passengers.

Italian brigantine Angelo, 264 tons Captain Seghezza, from Genoa 7th Feb., to Guillot Bertarelli and Co, with 13 passengers and general cargo.

Oriental barque Primogenito, 264 tons, Captain Pereyra, from Monte video 18th inst, in ballast.

Italian brig Hydra, 199 tons, Capt. Mogliani, from Genoa 20th Feb.

Spanish schooner "Rosario" 127 tons from Barcelona 4th. March, with wines &c.

Dutch brig "Waterbuizen" 152 tons from Hamburg 19th February to Rosential Gayen & Co. with assorted cargo.

25.

Brit. barque "Skimmer of the Seas" 234 tons, from Liverpool 25 Feb., Montevideo 20 inst with assorted cargo.

British barque, "Golden Eagle" captain John Robinson, 277 tons from London 18th February and Montevideo 22 inst. to H. A. Green & Co. with general cargo.

British Barque "Penelope" capt. te John Thomas, 265 tons from Cardiff 23rd. February to Lenguick Scharff & Co. with 446 tons Coal,

French man of war "Fulminante" from the Tigre.

Amer. Ship "Messenger" Capt. A. A. Hooper, 499 tons, from Cadiz to E. Bunge & Co. with 369 lasts salt.

English barque "John Bagshaw" 251 tons from Cardiff 17 Jan, Montevideo 21 inst. to Bole Brea with coal

May 26.

Paraguay steamer Ypora, from Asuncion and Intermediate Ports, with 129 bales & skins.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 24th.

Montevideo, Orient. brigant. Rosano and SS. Villa Salto.

Montevideo Shipping List.

May 22.

FROM	AMERICAN	
Baltimore	W. H. Hazard	Jas. Slater
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	Brandon	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible] Sarah	[illegible]
New York	Sarah H. Snow	J. Mc[illegible]
	ARGENTINE	
St. Catalina	San Juan	[illegible]
	BRAZILIAN	
Pernambuco	Dantas	[illegible]
Bahia	Victoria	[illegible]
Rio Janeiro	Pedro	[illegible]
Do.	Brazileira	[illegible]
Rio Janeiro	Adelia	[illegible]
Sta Catalina	Esperanza	[illegible]
Pernambuco	Anisia	[illegible]
Rio Janeiro	Fantasma	[illegible]
	BRAZILIAN.	
Bordeaux	Magnetiseur	[illegible]
Cadiz	Providence	[illegible]
	SPANISH.	
Barcelona	Joven Adela	[illegible]
[illegible]	Magdalena	[illegible]
B. y Malaga	Las Baronesa	[illegible]
Vigo	N. Remedios	[illegible]
Bo. Aires	Pepe Hillo	[illegible]
Barcelona	Joven Catalina	[illegible]
Do.	Rosa	[illegible]
	DANISH	
Cadiz	Elsa Maria	[illegible]
Malaga	J. H. Lauritzen	[illegible]

	FRENCH.	
Havre	Madagascar	Salleman Co.
Bordeaux	Ville Bayonne	Motta Petit
Bayonne	Bellaite	Apesteguy Ba
M. y Cadiz	St. Louis	Petit & Co
Cadiz	Gilles	Duprony
Havre	Fleur	Pinero
	PORTUGUESE.	
Rio Janeyro	Improviso	Conseigne Co.
Pernambuco	Fartj	Do.
Rio Janeyro	Union	Petit & Co
	DUTCH.	
Bordeaux	Dossel	Petit y Co
	HANOVERIAN.	
Hamburgo	Spencer	Gayen y Co
	NORWEGIAN.	
Pernambuco	Augusto	Gottuso
Memel	Anbaita	Z. Faire & Co
	BRITISH.	
Bs. Ayres	Ludine	Hughes.
Liverpool	D. of Malakoff	Wilson
Do	Arab	Hudman
Cadiz	Thane	C. B. Horne
	ITALIAN.	
Bs. Ayres	Catalefino	Hughes.
Savona	Penola	Carlos Scotti
Genoa	Palestro	Cabero
Do.	Francisco	Gallo
Cadiz	Catarina	Schachino
	PERUVIAN.	
Cadiz	Carmen	Petit y Co
	ORIENTAL.	
Cadiz	Georgina	Lamb & Co.
Savona	Maria Teresa	Carlos Scotti.

War vessels in Montevideo.

BRAZILIAN.

Steamer	Jequitinhonha	8 guns
Do.	Araguaya	4 "
Do.	Ivahy	4 "
Corvette	Bonnicio	16 "
Brig-schooner	Igauna	2 "
Steamer	Araguay	4 "

SPANISH

Steamer	V. de Covadonga	2 "
Brig	Gravina	16 "

FRENCH.

Steam-frigate	Pandora	60 "
Do.	Latea	4 "
Brig	Bonnaunaie	16 "
Transport	Fortuna	

BRITISH.

Steam-frigate	Forte	51 "
Do. do	Satellite	21 "
Steam-corvette	Curlew	8 "
Do.	Snowdrift	6 "
Do.	Spider	3 "
Do.	Otter	4 "
Do.	Shelldrake	2 "

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

AUTUMN MEETING,

23rd and 30th May, 1862.

First Day's Races, Thursday—First Race, 11 o.m.

The Belgrano Stakes—A sweep stakes for horses that have never run at any meeting of this or other society. Entry, $200, with $100 added from the funds of the society; once round and distance; weight 145lbs.

Blanco—Colorado—Pink jacket and silver cap

Pelota Blanca — Malvarra — Pink jacket and black cap

Gurdamoon — Baya — White jacket, Mexican sarape and cap

Santa Fecina—Baya—Blue jacket—Tartan jacket and cap

Second Race 1 p. m.

The Standard's Cup—Entry, $200 with $200 added; once and a half round weight, 145lbs.

El Zorro — Rosillo — Blue cap and white jacket

Shadow—Overo

Montero—Saino—Yellow jacket and black cap

Campagnola — Ocuno—Pink jacket and black cap

Dick' may care — Picaso — Tartan jacket and cap

Third Race, 2 p. m.

The Retirement Stakes—Entry, $600 with $200 added; weight 145lbs

Las Bianes — Maxarra—Black and silver jacket and cap

Aimee—Bayo—Black and red striped body, blue sleeves, a cap.

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino — white jacket and blue cap

Trump—Lordit—negro—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Pelgrano—Saino—Do Do

Fourth Race, 3 p. m.

The Jockey Club Cup—Entry, $800, with a gold cup, value 400 sterling, given by the society; three times round; weight 160lbs.

Deyes—Blue Cornwall—Blue jacket and red cap and sleeves, crown a cap

El Zorro—Rosillo—White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Guerrero—Saino maharca — Yellow jacket and black cap

Fifth Race.

The Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses—Entry, $200, with 1000 added: weight, 145lbs.

Second Day's Races Friday.

1 p.m.

A *Sweepstakes* of $200 entry each, with 1000 added; once round and a distance; to be handicapped and arranged by the committee.

Las Blanca — Malacara—Black and silver jacket and cap

Faugh-a-Ballagh—Picaso

Pickpocket—Bayo overo—Pink jacket and black cap.

Robbie Burns—Picaso—Tartan jacket and cap

Match or Matches.

Two P. M.

The Champion Stakes, for horses of English blood, born in this country, once round; entrance $500, with 3000 added; weight, for horses five years old and upwards to be 145lbs, and an allowance of 3lbs for every year under that age. In the event of three horses not being entered for this race, it shall be open for all horses to enter, through the intervention of the Committee.

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino—White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Belgrano—Saino—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Match or Matches.

3 1/2 P. M.

The Grand Challenge Stakes—Entrance $1000 each, with 3000 added; three times round and a distance: weight, 145lbs.

Steerwell—Malacara—Black and red striped body, blue sleeves and cap

Zorro—Rosillo — White jacket and blue cap

Shadow—Overo

Guerrero—Saino Malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Trotting Match — Entrance $300 each, with 1000 added; three rounds and a distance; weight 145lbs.

Jack—Black—White jacket and cap—

P. S.—In all the above races, horses must be entered and ridden by members of the F. A. R. S., and in all cases three horses to start, the property of different owners, or the premiums will not be given. In cases when four horses start, the second horse to save his stake. The matches will be under the assistance and direction of the committee, and the rules and regulations of the society will be strictly adhered to.

Auctions.

Billingshurst.

Tuesday 27th May, calle Merced, Aceita Dorada, Hotel furniture.

ARGENTINE CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Chamber of Deputies.

President—DON PASTOR OBLIGADO.

At half-past 8 P. M., proceedings commenced with the reading of several documents by the Secretary, Don B. Quintana. Some arguments ensued on the proposal to create a commission for the purpose of the election diplomas, especially touching those of Cordoba.

The Commissioners are Messrs. Obligado, Garcia, Oroño, Zavaleta and Cantilo, the Chamber having refused, in reference to it, as proposed. It was announced that the members from San Luis and San Juan had arrived, although questioned by some present. His President excused himself—in plea of inexperience, for having read some documents out of place.

The days for Session are Monday, Wednesday and Friday (1 p.m).

NOTICE.

There is a letter at this office for Mr NATHANIEL ROTHERS.

Care of Mr Joseph Peirce and Brothers Buenos Ayres.

The owners are requested to call for it, or recommend his address to the British Consulate; right person who can prove it of mation respecting him or it will be thankfully.

By JOHNNE PARISH, Consul, for M. Gates.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 24th May 1862.

SOMETHING NEW.

To rent Both Land and Sheep : 9 to ten thousand Sheep with one league o Good Land is offered for the terms 5 years—

14000	Sheep on Sale in the partido	Vila Merce-	des.
2500	"	"	" Capilla del Se
3000	"	"	" Lujan.
800	"	"	" Moron.
2000	"	"	" Areco.
20000	"	"	" Chascomus
2000	"	"	" Ensenada.
1000	"	"	" Pila.
3000	"	"	½ Lobos.
2000	"	"	" Navarro.
2500	"	"	" Matanza.
2000	"	"	" San Pedro.
2500	"	"	" Entre-Rios.
10000	"	"	" Palmeta (E. | Oriental.)
2000	"	"	" Mercedes 1d

RAMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Land on Sale.

1½	league	of Partido de Pilar.
1½	id	" del Señor.
1	id	" of Vila Mercedes.
2500 per 6000	ea.	"
4	1½ leagues	" Las Flores
1	id	" Azul
12	"	" Tandil
6	"	" Salto (sobre el Sa- | lado)
13	"	" Lobarias.
6	"	" Quequen
6	"	" 25 Mayo
1	"	" Dolores
6	"	" Tres Arroyos
4	"	" Rojas
2	"	" Chivilcoy.
6	"	" Entre-Rios
5	"	" Palmeta (E.O)
3	"	" Mercedes
20	"	" Santa Fé.

TO RENT.

3	leagues	in San Pedro.
1	suerte	" Mercedes.
1	league	" id.

Wanted Rediancro.

For Banda Oriental also they purchase capones.

Houses on Sale.

In all parts of the City, Money on mortgage to any amount required. 2 good rooms to let near the Plaza Victoria.—Apply to Calle de Reconquista No. 46.

Parker y Cordero.

m. 27—1 p.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

in Moron, alongside the station house by

AGOTE & IMBERT.

On Wednesday the 28th inst at 3 O'clock P. M. will be sold by public auction, without reserve to the highest bidder 900 to 1000 sheep, of the best merino breed in the country, also the terms, which are at present in the flock and which are of the best class.

Persons desirous of inspecting the flock can do so by applying at the Moron station.

m27—3p.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that having completed with all the necessary legal forms he has established an auctioneering and Commission Business in this City at N.° 13 calle Taouari, known as the house of Don Luis Obligado that he has taken D. Gustavo Imbert into partnership in said business and that such business shall be carried on under the firm & name of Agote & Imbert with mutual responsibility.

In soliciting public patronage we would respectfully say that, all commissions or auctions entrusted to our care shall be promptly and diligently attended to.

Buenos Aires May 23th 1862.

Augusto Agote.

m27—3p.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. Mackenzie, Calle San Martin, where they can also procure their tickets.

Doubloons,

May 26th.

Opening price	41¾
At intervals	41¾ 1/2
Saturday 24th May	41¾
Various dates	41¾ 1/2
Closing price	41¾
Doubloons sold	7,503

It is proposed to furnish the steamer with new cranedekrs similar to those of the steam ship "Mississippi," but the Hull shall be more after the construction of a sea going class of steamer.

The speed not to be less than Eighteen miles per hour, and with regard to the consumption of fuel, to be on the most economical plan.

The steamer's dimensions shall be as follows:—

Two hundred and thirty feet long—
Thirty five feet beam—
Ten feet depth of hold—

A steamer of the above dimensions will accommodate about one hundred first class, and fifty second class passengers, and will carry from seventy five to one hundred tons of freight.

The expenses for the navigation of a vessel of this class, would not exceed two hundred and sixteen silver dollars per day estimating the expences of crew, fuel, provisions, &c. and including Insurance and all contingencies.

The steam-ship Mississippi, since running on this route, has averaged 80 passengers per day (counting days) taking a fair average, it is a safe estimate to calculate at the rate of six silver dollars per head, which leaves a gross receipt of four hundred and eight dollars per day; the average freight would be 40 tons, at four dollars per ton, which, added to the passage money, would give six hundred and forty silver dollars per day.

Now, reducing the fares of passages and rate of freight twenty-five per cent, on the present rates charged, would still leave four hundred and eighty silver dollars; and, deducting the expences, would net two hundred and sixty-four dollars per day.

The amount proposed, being ascribed, a meeting of the Stock-holders will be called, for the purpose of naming Directors, and deciding upon the best plan for carrying out the object.

Bs. As. May 24th 1862.

FOREIGN MISCELANY.

THE ARTESIAN WELL, BRIGHTON.—A great event, in local estimation, has just occurred at Brighton. For the last four years a well has been in progress on the Warren Farm, on which the more youthful inmates of the Brighton workhouse, some 300 in number, are to be set to work in connexion with the Industrial Schools there. The farm is situated on the summit of the South Downs, some 270ft. above the level of the sea. When the contract was taken (by Mr. South) it was believed that a shaft of about 400ft. in depth and 6ft. in diameter would constitute the actual excavation. When the well, however, had been sunk to a depth of 437ft. 9in., there was still no water, and Mr. North threw up his contract. The guardians then took the work into their own hands, and had sunk the well to a depth of 1,282 ft., at a cost of about 1,000l. a-week (or 0,5oof. in all), when at last a strong body of fine soft water was reached on the Saturday before last. The water on Monday had risen upwards of 7oft in the shaft, which, however, had been diminished to a bore of 4ft. diameter, after sinking to a depth of 437 ft. 9in., and cutting a horizontal chalk bed 421ft. 9in. in length, from which the smaller shaft was sunk. The water, therefore, had nearly reached the head of the lower shaft. The first intimation of the water having been reached was not understood. It consisted in the fact that "digging the well had ceased to make it any deeper," in other words, the loose green sand had been forced up by the subjacent water in its rising as fast as that sand could be removed. The men were at last convinced of the watering of the water, and of their own imminent peril, by a loud report, and a rushing mighty sound soon followed by the ascension of the water into view. The water rose 6ft. in a few hours, and continued to rise at the rate of 1ooft. an hour. The news was, of course, very welcome to the ratepayers as well as the guardians. The last mentioned deserve credit for their firmness in resisting the many attempts to disunde them from proceeding further with the work as it went on. Only the week previously the guardians had been advised to put a stop to such fruitless expenditure.—*Builder.*

—During the whole of last week Captain Ericsson has been the hero and the idol of the hour. There can be no disputing that, if it had not been for his iron-clad battery, the Monitor, the whole aspect of the war might have been changed, and the redoubtable Merrimac might have pouned such a volley upon Washington as would have driven the President, the Executive, and the whole assembled Congress from the capital. Scarcely anything is anywhere spoken of, but iron-clad ships and batteries; and so prompt has been the action in consequence that a Bill has already been introduced into the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct an iron clad steamer of 5000 tons, to be used solely as a ram, at a cost of $1,000,000; to devote a further sum of nearly $600,000 to the completion of the Stevens Battery, which has been lying for months past in the Hudson river off Hoboken, suffering from the effects of the cold shoulder of the Government; which would in all probability have refused further aid to its inventor and builder if the Merrimac had not given the officia minister such a disagreeable reminder, &, lastly, to expend the sum of $13,000,000 (about 2,6.0,000l. sterling) in the construction of iron-clad steam gunboats, for the defence of the coasts and harbours of the whole sea-board of the Atlantic from Portland to the Chesapeake, and for purposes of offence during the navigation of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. These iron-clad monsters are not absolutely invulnerable, for the Merrimac was certainly damaged in its encounter with the Monitor, and its captain and several men were killed by the explosion of a shell that penetrated through that portion of her armour represented by her port-holes; but they are proof, by the reports of the various boats of Hampton Roads, to more than a match for any number of wooden vessels that may be brought against them. Such vessels must immediately revolutionize the whole system of defensive naval warfare. For purposes of foreign aggression they will, happily for the peace of the world, be useless: for the Monitor ran against her rick of destruction during her short sea passage from the harbour of New York to Chesapeak Bay than she ran at any time during the greatest heat of the battle. Her gallant and ingenious commander is reported to have declared that he would much rather fight his 2-inch-ed spch battles in inland waters, against vessels similar to his own, than trust himself in the open sea. But the decisive experience of those memorable days shows that, for purposes of coast defence, these rams, batteries, and floating iron castles must inevitably supers de those walls an fortresses, as well as wooden ships; and that they not only have the advantage of being more effective, but of being less costly than either.

The Merrimac is at the Norfolk Navy-yard. A large force of workmen are engaged in repairing her. One of her prongs was seriously damaged, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are being strengthened.

—I mean Mr. Sydney Smith, "who in a rare degree mingled wisdom with wit, [Hear, hear.] He placed on record 40 years ago a passage that includes one in some degree to judge of the immense transition we have made with regard to our fiscal system. In 1820 he wrote an article in the *Edinburgy Review*, since published in his works, in which he warned the Americans of what would happen to them, if, for the sake of glory, they were induced to rush into war; and certainly, when compared with the very letter of of what was now passing—looking to the particular items and clauses of that Tax Bill, which in some of its stages I don't exactly know what, is now under consideration of Congress—a more remarkable prediction I cannot conceive. I cannot quote the whole passage, it is too long; but he warns America by pointing to the then state of England. He says:—

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory,—taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or over the back, or is placed under the foot;.....taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth —on everything that comes from abroad —is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the cause which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the cruine which decorates the judge and the rope that hangs the criminal [a laugh] —on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride."

LOCAL EVENTS.

NEW STEAMER.—We understand that a project has been started for the construction of a fine steamer, for the navigation of the river, between this city and Montevideo.

SUPPLEMENTAL MAIL.—We are not yet aware if there be any means of sending news to Europe than those per Mersey yesterday; but if so, and should no mail be made up at the Custom House, we advise our friends that one will be got up at the "Standard" office as usual.

CONGRESS.—We are glad to notice the excellence of the Government in giving us a key at the Congress Chamber. This will enable us, in future, to give our readers a faithful report of proceedings so interesting to our public.

Those little acts of civility to reporters are convenient in more ways than one to the Government; and it is necessary that the Press have an allotted department to report the sessions, without the inevitable inconvenience always attending a crowded house.

OUR PACKET CIRCULAR, owing to the May feasts, has been postponed until the French mail.

These holidays, which have interrupted the ordinary course of business, have deprived us of some work-ers necessary to print that extra number of the paper.

Nevertheless, we have endeavored to meet the desires of our sub-scribers, by giving them a packet edition with seventeen columns of new matter, instead of ten, as usual, at some extra expence, which has been amply compensated by the sale of loose papers, of which one house has taken two dozen, and several others one dozen each.

PROGRESO BALL.—It is contemplated to give another ball at this Club, to celebrate the meeting of Congress.

This will serve as a substitute for the want of the official one we expected. We have been given to understand that the worthy Dr Syntax has accepted an invitation, and he will send a report of proceedings to the "Standard," for publication.

IL BARBIERE to-night, at Colon, by Mdlle Alteri; to commence at half-past seven.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—In this solemnity, which took place on Monday at Colon, 596 were given to the girls in the schools of the Society of Beneficence, as follows, 314 medals and 282 books.

The works of the girls of the Orphan Asylum are shown to the public at their establishment for a few days, after, which, as customary, they will be raffled for the benefit of the institution.

RAFFLE.—We call the attention of our friends to the important raffle which is to take place at the British Library.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 large quarto volumes, will be raffled in 120 tickets, at 25 dollars each.

We think there has been an omission in forgetting to notice the manner in which it will be raffled.

CAMACHOS RAILWAY.—Mr Henry A. Green, the well-known shipbroker of this city, left for England yesterday, by the Mersey, to arrange the particulars for the construction of this line.

We hope he will return speedily, with the bills of lading in his pocket-book, of the materials for the line.

UNION AMERICANA.—A meeting of Argentine and Chilian gentlemen has taken place at Valparaiso, to establish a society with this title, to promote a South, or rather, Spanish-American league.

FLOCK OF SHEEP.—One thousand sheep will be knocked down on Sunday next at 1 O,C P.M, at Moron to the highest & best bidder for cash.

All who want to get a bargain ought to be punctual as at one O,Clsharp, the auction will take place.

On 'Change

May 28th.

Ounces rose again to $418 which was the opening and closing price. A few sold on time at $416.

Business has been dull on account of the sailing of the packet and few arrivals at the plazas for several days past.

We know of no transactions in saladeros produce on dry hides which are in good demand for North America.

Sales to day have been as follows:

Campi:rodnce.

250 common camp hides 133.
300 arrobes wool, private prices.

Comestibles.

from deposit.

500 boxes vermicelli Nervy 2o 'lofls
2oo " " $8o
5o dozen champagne 14o

The Relea—A meeting took place yesterday at 2 O'clock, Mr. Constant Santa Maria in the chair. The report of which we will publish on Saturday.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 28th

Dutch schooner Alida, from Rotterdam and Montevideo, with assorted cargo.

Nat. steamer Pavon, from the Tigre.

French barque Etincelle, from Bordeaux, with assorted cargo of wines and spirit.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 29th.

Rosario, S. Oriental Dolorites, Montevideo, S. American Mississippi.

28.

For the Rivers] French war-steamer Fulminante,
Rio Janeiro, British mail steamer Mersey.

HOUSES TO LET.

1 in Sen Martin—13 apartments
3 in Calle Temple—8 do each
2 in " Moreno—8 and 5 do
2 in " Parque—8 do each
1 in " Venezuela—6 do
2 offices, wareroom and deposit—Cangallo
1 large store and other apartments, with kitchen attached—Victoria
3 offices—San Martin
2 store, office, and residence—Corrientes
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

DAVIS and CO,
House and Land Agents,
68 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Splendid Offices and Rooms in Calle Belgrano.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

From this date, we have conferred our powers on Sres. Don Hermann Dufourg and Don Antonio Freire, who, in conjunction, will conduct the business during the absence of the principal, Don Diego White.

Diego White and Co.

27th May 1862. 28m-5p

FOR NEW YORK.

Guaranteed first Vessel to Sail—

The fine American ship "RICHARD MITCHELL," 368 tons register, ALLEN, Master.

Has room for a small portion of light freight. The greater portion of her cargo being for owner's account, and now going on board, she will have immediate despatch.

For particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs E. H. Pulmar and Co or—

H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

FOR SALE,

An A 1 National brigantine, 250 tons register, built of the best materials—live oak and locust—and fitted and found in everything for three years.

For further particulars apply to
H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

The cheapest and best coach.

TO SAN VICENTE & RANCHOS.

This Diligence leaves Buenos Aires and Ranchos every Wednesday and Saturday.

Diligence office—Calle Victoria 566.

Corner of Buen Orden en la
Confiteria de la Moralidad.

LESSONS.

In natural drawing, shading, and colouring by E. Pechmann. Specimens can be seen at Mrs. Nessel Brothers calle Merced 29.—Apply calle Maypú 91.—Collegé San Martin. m29-10p

PINE LOST.

Some pine boards by mistake have come in my carts. The owner by identifying them, can have same.

Michael Carthy
Villa de Lojan.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

in Moron, alongside the station house,
BY
AGOTE & IMBERT.

On Sunday the 1st. June, at 1 O'clock P. M, will be sold by public auction, without reserve to the highest bidder 900 to 1000 sheep, of the best merino breed in the country, also the rams, which are at present in the flock and are of the best class.

Persons desirous of inspecting the flock can do so by applying at the Moron station the flock will be sold in one lot for cash.

DILIGENCE OFFICE,

CALLE PIEDRAS, 71.

For Magdalena, leaves Buenos Ayres—9th, 19th, and 29th.

Returning—3rd, 13th, and 23rd.

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS, MICHAEL C. MULHALL & E. T. MULHALL, 72 & 74 CALLE BELGRANO.

Published every Thursday morning.

May 29th 1883. BUENOS AYRES. No. 56.

Mauá Bank,

Calle Cangallo 101 & 103.

Rate of Interest for current month

Specie received in account current at 1 p0/0 per annum.
Specie advanced " " at 13 p0/0 per annum.
Currency received " " at 6 p0/0 per annum.
Currency advanced " " at 10 p0/0 per annum.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency, at conventional interest.
Buenos Ayres, 2nd April 1883.

J. T. Mauá & Co.

WILLIAM LEGUIZ.

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Warren Scott-Inglis, late of the Rosa House, begs to inform the public that he has purchased the above well-known and established business, and trusts by strict attention to the comforts of visitors, to merit a continuance of the liberal support accorded by a good English hotel.

N.B.—A Cook on the premises, for the benefit of visitors, both weekly and daily.

PIRANTES.

Russian Pine Scantling, 3 inch x by 9, on Sale at No. 180 Calle Defensa, at $9 the vara; also other sizes, such as Planks for sheep corrals, 3 and 4 inches wide. A lojas or Lathes, 1 inches by 1 1-2 thick, for brick roof; and also make the best Dejeras for pampa houses for country farms.

IRISH LODGING-HOUSE.

Mrs BURNS begs to remind her Friends in the Camp, that she still carries on her Lodging-house, where every attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of those who patronise her.

Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea at the usual hours, and private well-aired bed-rooms, not to be surpassed in town.

PARQUE, N.-48

"WEEKLY STANDARD".

On sale at Messrs. Mackern's Books-tore, calle San Martin, the new "Weekly Standard", every Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, price $5 m/c.

The "Weekly Standard" is the largest newspaper published in South America. It contains 12 pages, and embraces all the news from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the shipping list, prices current, Editorials of the week, news from our country correspondents, Montevideian markets and shipping list. Terms of subscription, $20 per month, and to our daily subscribers only $10.

Standard Office,
Belgrano 72 & 74.

Notice.

The undersigned offers his services as Interpreter from the English language. He can furnish good references, having been employed by most of the English Engineers in the country, to their entire satisfaction.

He also undertakes the management of business with the Government, being well acquainted with all the necessary steps and formalities that are to be gone through.

John G. Kershaw,
Corrientes 47, Oficina.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT.

A light, cheap and durable R ofing, requiring less than half the strength of timber, which is necessary for slate and tiles. Also,

SHIP-SHEATHING FELT

Samples and circulars, with full information, supplied by Messrs

RENNIE, TWEEDIE and CO.
BUENOS AYRES.

English Letters by last Packet at the Correo.

Parry, William
Blinkhorn S. F. (Plumber.)
Brown, H. W.
Berry, Robert
Bray, Timothee (barq. Arethusa)
Chley, José Maria
Caldwell, Michael (Engineer)
Cearey, Nicholas (or P. Furlong)
Cheshire, Alfred
Cooklin, D. Ed. Eng. S. 82ch M.
Deacon, James
Forrest, A. [In care of C. Dawson]
Guerra, Eladio
Guy, John S.
Greene, James W.
Hynes, John
Hansbolier, Guillermo
Hinkins, E.
Harvey, William
Hargreaves, Bish of L. & Arthur
Hamilton, (Mr.)
J. Tenney, (Esquire)
Jonncan, John
Kehoe, (Esquire)
Lange, Charles (Seamen)
Lipman, Isaac (2 letters)
Lisman, & Co.
Little, John (M. D.)
Lenaers, S. (In care of P. O'Neill
Ladd, George A.
Martinez, Carlos
Murphy, John Thomas
Mercer, R. B. (Reverend)
O'Farrell, Conrell
Rankin, Pat.
Rinkfell, John
Stone, R. C. (2 letters)
Sampson, Alfred (Ship Inchinan)
Scott, David for Petty William
Smith, J. (Engineer)
Saunders, Henry (Seaman)
Smith, Harrold A.
Stuart, James M.
Tracy, John
Wood, Charles (Capt.)
Washington, George
Wheelden, Henry
Young, William (Farmer)

List of Letters, (arrived by last Mail) lying at the British Consulate:—

Banten, William
Burke, John
Crawe, Patrick
Colley, John
Colley, Robert H
Campbell, Augustus
Dillard, Murray
Grainger, A. H. A
Herrington, John
Hetherke, James
Milborne, John J.
Moulin, Francis
Nye, Leon, James
Norton, Richard
O'Dwyer, Gilbertie—2
Pitchford, E. E.
Perry, J.
Powell, Thomas
Rivers, Henry A.
South Lake
Shedd, George
Weston, Wm Teare of H. Mees
Zumbiachi, Mrs.

Grocery & cloth store.

SAN ANTONIO DE ARECO

John Francis Fair, begs to request his Foreign friends that he has the best assorted grocery, liquor, and cloth shop in the town of Areco.

Superior teas, sugars, liquors, wines &c, at the most moderate prices, and a constant supply of the very best fresh biscuits from this place.

Standard Agency,
San Antonio de Areco.

GEORGE BELLIS,

TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced business in Calle Del rey, No. 89, where, by strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

SHEEP—SHEEP—SHEEP

Important to Sheep Farmers.

A new cure for the Scab in Sheep.

The undersigned has the pleasure of announcing to the Wool Growers of this country, that he has now received a large quantity of the celebrated *Newall Jones Sheep Wash.*

This valuable preparation is highly recommended for efficiency, economy, safety and economy. It is a concentrated extract, one pound of which is equal to ten pounds of the ready-made article, thereby reducing the cost of carriage to the purchaser to the very merest trifle, and at the same time saving the very disagreeable and tedious operation of preparing the bath for use by persons in this country. The only liver requisite with this article, and one which is to the public, is to stir the liquid into the proper quantity needed for the sheep that are intended to be dipped. The Sheep Wash is highly recommended and extensively used by the wool growers of Australia and South America. The Samples that have been recently sent out to Buenos Ayres of this Cure have given universal satisfaction, and it can be unhesitatingly recommended to them as the most effectual cure and preventative for the Scab in Sheep. Numerous testimonials highly recommendatory by letter to

C. S. Bowles.

At Messrs. Arnold & Co's.
Calle Belgrano, opposite the Correo.

Empresa del Ferro-Carril Oeste.

Buenos Ayres, 30th April 1883.

Dear Sir:

Having used your Scab Cure Sheep Wash, on my flocks, I take pleasure in recommending it to all Wool Growers of this country, as the most efficacious remedy I have ever used for diseases on Sheep, and especially for removing the Scab.

I have tried many eminent remedies both here and in Scotland, but have found nothing that has given such perfect satisfaction as your Scab Cure Sheep Wash.

Trusting that the merits of this valuable preparation may become more fully known, and our mutually commanding it to the attention of all those interested in sheep.

I remain, yours, &c.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON M.

To Mr. Chas. J. Bowles.

LA REPUBLICA PACIFICA.

Editor—D. NICOLAS CALVO

This political, commercial, and literary journal, established in Buenos Ayres in 1856, is now published in Montevideo—and shall be for the future in Valparaiso.

It gives news of the interior of and against all republics, with the fullest commercial news of the Plate, daily sales of produce and exports in hides, cattle, preserved tongue, Argentine and Entre Rios, and also cattle salting dates.

On the 1st and 15th of every month it gives a complete list of vessels in port in the Plate, with their names, tonnage, destination, and date of sailing.

Subscription for one year, $10 m/c.

Advertisements, 1 cent per word.

Address all letters to the Editor of "La Republica Pacifica," Montevideo.

NOTE of HOUSES, CHACRA and LAND, &c, ON SALE.

Parque-street—8 rooms, 2 patios with vines, 8 1-2 varas front, by 38 deep.

Temperley—9 rooms, besides counting-house, 9 1-2 varas front, by 32 deep.

Defensa-st.—9 rooms, in good order, 12 1-2 varas front, by 38 deep.

Lanus—3 rooms, Kitchen and 1 large open store, 17 1-2 varas front, by 25 deep.

Moreno—9 rooms, papered, 1 large open store 21 varas front by 70 deep.

N.B.—This house would be suitable as an estabelecimiento, as the owner will be willing to receive in payment cattle or sheep to the value of the rent.

Carlos—7 rooms and outoffices, 10 1-2 varas front, by 55 deep.

Lanus—10 rooms, 16 varas front, by 80 deep.

Florida, 18 varas front, by 65 deep.

2 tenements—4 rooms (3 papered), 8 1-2 varas front by 30 deep.

Temperley—3 rooms and kit en 8 1-2 varas front by 30 deep.

Parque—2 rooms, 5 of 1 bedroom 1 of 2 rooms, 8 3-4 vars front, by 30 deep.

Monte Chingolo—Chacra, containing 2 1-2 squares of good land, just cultivated with wire and part ditched, having on it 1 large galpones, casa de negocio, &c.

San Martin (Partido Lomitas)—Chacra consisting of 15 1-2 squares of land, with the square of parcel of land on the adjoining road for sale or rent.

San Jose de Flores—Quinta containing 1 house, 11 rooms, 1 kitchen, 1 bath room, 1 garden in front of 8 rooms, and 1 room in rear.

Temperley—adjoining the above, 1st class house, with every convenience for keeping a number of cattle.

Belgrano, between calles Cangallo and Cuy—2 1-2 squares of land to be sold in building lots, or portions to suit purchasers, very cheap

Independencia street—A piece of ground 8 varas front by 30 deep, with 2 rooms.

Also, several House s and other properties in Montevideo and the Chacra Oriental.

For further particulars apply at

WILSON & Co.'s OFFICE,
EMIGRATION & COLONIZATION AGENTS
Rue San Vicjo, No. 33.

American Improvement!!

Messrs. Wilson Robert Lee just received from New York a machine for [illegible] Corn, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas, Beans, Flax, Timothy, Clover, Millet, Hungarian, Broom Corn, Sorghum, Castor Oil Beans, Cotton, Rice, Coffee, Sugar Cane, Tobacco, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Melons, Cucumbers, Squashes, Pumpkins, Gourds, Tomatoes, Peppers, Egg Plants, Okra, Salsify, Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach, Endive, Celery, Parsley, Sage, Thyme, Summer Savory, Sweet Marjoram, Lavender, Rosemary, Hyssop, Balm, Rue, Tansy, Wormwood, Horehound, Catnip, Pennyroyal, Peppermint, Spearmint, Sweet Basil, Anise, Coriander, Caraway, Dill, Fennel, Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Grasses, Clovers, Roots, Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Cuttings, Slips, Scions, Buds, Grafts, Layers, Suckers, Runners, Tubers, Tubercles, Tuberous Roots, Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, Rootlets, Stems, Stalks, Trunks, Branches, Twigs, Leaves, Blades, Petioles, Flowers, Petals, Calyx, Corolla, Stamens, Pistils, Pollen, Ovaries, Fruit, Pulp, Rind, Skin, Seeds, Kernels, Nuts, Pods, Husks, Shells, Grains, Cereals, Legumes, Pulses, Oleaginous Seeds, Fibrous Seeds, Starchy Seeds, Saccharine Seeds, Mucilaginous Seeds, Albuminous Seeds, Gluten Seeds, Resinous Seeds, Gummy Seeds, Oily Seeds, Waxy Seeds, Medicinal Seeds, Poisonous Seeds, Aromatic Seeds, Pungent Seeds, Bitter Seeds, Astringent Seeds, Acrid Seeds, Sweet Seeds, Sour Seeds, Insipid Seeds, Nauseous Seeds, Fetid Seeds, Offensive Seeds, Disagreeable Seeds, Agreeable Seeds, Pleasant Seeds, Delicious Seeds, Delightful Seeds, Charming Seeds, Enchanting Seeds, Bewitching Seeds, Fascinating Seeds, Captivating Seeds, Enrapturing Seeds, Ravishing Seeds, Entrancing Seeds, Transporting Seeds, Ecstatic Seeds, Rapturous Seeds, Blissful Seeds, Heavenly Seeds, Celestial Seeds, Divine Seeds, Angelic Seeds, Seraphic Seeds, Cherubic Seeds, Paradisiacal Seeds, Elysian Seeds, Nectarean Seeds, Ambrosial Seeds, Ambrosian Seeds, Ambrosiac Seeds, Ambrosiacal Seeds, Ambrosiacal Seeds, Ambrosiacal

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1862.

Latest from the Provinces.

Doctor Bedoya, translator of Robertson's system for learning English, is gone, by order of Pannero, to treat with Peñaloza, and at last we have in *La Patria* the mortifying confession that all our forces are unable to suppress the Robin Hood of the Llanos. No doubt it is inadvisable to lose men, money and time, where conciliation can have effect; and we entirely approve of the simultaneous missions of Pannero and our Governor. But, it seems funny that the President of Cordoba University should change the toga or soutaine for a chirepa or poncho. Even supposing Dr. Bedoya a very proper man for a pacific mission, it is difficult to conceive he he can keep up a forty league chase without drawing rein, to overtake his Syivan Highness. Is it not also dangerous to send a dignitary of the new regime into the lion's den? Or has our Daniel so good an opinion of the Chacho that he will treat with him as familiarly as used Mr. Thomas Walker with Belzebub? But these are not questions for Congress.

The Cordoba elections have turned out completely in favor of that Government, contrary to the sympathies of one most *exalted* Unitario. It is alleged that the first illegal act of suspending the voting was followed by another breach of the Constitution in the scrutiny. Yet, regarding the sovereignty of the Province, we should suppose the Chambers to possess the attributes of an English Parliament, over-ruling all law or supremacy. If by-the-by Argentine legislators find a distinction it appears wiser not to press a trifling informality, especially as Deputies for Congress are at a premium. If the elected be of genuine metal we ought not to reject them like jockeys on the question of weight. None of the liberated provinces has given so much "bother" as Cordoba, and the rejection of their statesmen might be very unlucky.

Meantime, Rioja advices indicate that "Chacho is come again." Notwithstanding all the powerful bulletins issued from that capital, we learn that Carbo Angel and Vallejos, with *forty men*, seized the town. At daybreak they attacked the houses of the Governor and Chief of Police, but these gentlemen had effected a timely escape.

This is, probably, the more correct version of the Catamarca kidnapping, mentioned in yesterday's "stop-press." The freebooters acted "the bull in the china-shop" for some hours, retiring afterwards to Machigasta (see Atlas). One Colonel Lezica published a sonorous proclamation after their departure, and it was proposed to invite them back within five days, to lay down arms.

In Tucuman an *amnesty* has been decreed, making all who surrender, amenable for public or private accusations.

In Catamarca the nomination of Governor fell on St. Corro, who gained by a majority of two votes. Sr. O'Gill protested against it, evidently thinking the return an arithmetical error.

"La Patria" assures us that Congress will meet on the 25th (?) The Deputy passengers on the Estipador were — Mendoza, Tucuman, [illegible]

Awful Conflagration.

On Friday morning, at ten minutes to 4 A.M., Buenos Ayres resounded with the cries of "Fire! fire!"

Nothing could exceed the alacrity with which the firemen from all quarters of this city rushed to the spot. The first sound of the fire-bell echoed around this waterless city, with fearful intonation.

No one knew where the fire was, but all knew that there existed no hope of salvation; wherever it was, destruction—total, absolute destruction—was inevitable.

This is by no means a pleasing fact yet it is incontrovertible. About an hour after the flames were first perceived gushing out of the street door of Mr. Anderson, carpenter shop in Calle Potosi, three engines arrived on the ground, splendid engines, with shining accoutrements and hose that even the New York Brigade might be proud of.

The vigilantes were drawn up in a line and awaiting the signal to commence operations when *dicta mirabile!* it was found there was no water.

The cry was at once Water! Water!! Water!!! and the police-inspector writing the first impassioned taunts of the multitude, standing on the top of Engine No. 1 sang out in thrilling accents; "A water card a water card, my country for a water card."

But these dull specimens of a liquidating trade could no where be found: at last when patience and the fire had been almost exhausted a few triumphant vigilantes came with some relics of water: the contents of the barrels were emptied into the engines, and then—the fire was out. [Such is a succinct statement by an eye witness, but it is not without its *moral*. Fire engines are good things, but why save the Municipality could ever suppose they were of use without water.

The losses, we regret to say, have fallen almost entirely on foreigners. Mr. Anderson has lost close on $70, 00; Mr Paterson has lost his furniture, clothes, &c; Mr Eastman's loss is not at present known; and Don Juan Gallo, a friend of Mr Todd's, in Ensenada, who occupied the dilapidated premises, his loss is not well defined.

The *Standard* has again and again called attention to the want of water in this city—first, for family use; and second, for Municipal purposes. We hope that this fire will serve as a lesson, both to the Municipality and property holders. Water projects have been presented, but nothing has been done. Insurance companies exist—and sound companies—but no one insures; and thus there is no positive security for foreign or native property in this "desolated region of the sun."

The Governor's Message.

(*Conclusion.*)

Various commissioners went throughout the country, empowered to purchase or expropriate horses, which, in extraordinary circumstances, are declared to be "as the sinews of war;" and very effectual was employed to overcome such a difficult situation.

The payment of the same, as of all the cattle given by the public during the late war, has been scrupulously paid, and without any more delay than that necessary to justify their claims. The Government believes that, at present, very little remains unpaid, except [illegible] which have not presented themselves for payment within the specified time.

In the preceding message, the Government gave you an account of the disarmament and sale of the vessels of our squadron, with the exception of the steamer "Guardia Nacional;" and with no other basis but this, in the short period of three months, and unprovided with the necessary resources, it amounted to seven steamers and a similar number of sailing vessels, both large and small, completely manned and equipped.

If the Government deplores that our naval force should be again disarmed, without obtaining any triumph over that of the enemy, we must nevertheless declare that it has, in other respects, lent valuable services, co-operating with the army operations, as well as fulfilling duly the orders received to seize the enemy's squadron, which had delayed its disarmament and surrender, being at that time composed of eleven steam and sailing ships, with 72 cannons, which are now deposited in our custody.

On the same occasion, you were informed that the army of the line, including the Provincial Indians, amounted to 5923 rank and file.

YY. HH., by comparing the forces of the army of operations previous to the battle, the navy already mentioned and the Army of Reserve (comprising the National Guard of the Capital) which was not less than 8,000 men, will perceive that the Government devoted to such a vital interest as the defence of its institutions, all its efforts and intelligence and that with the favor of divine Providence and the efficacious co-operation of all the branches of the war department the country was placed on a footing unprecedented before.

Now that the Province enjoys complete peace and the Government has the duty of reducing its expenses to whatever is absolutely necessary; it has ordered the disarmament of the vessels which it has judged convenient and will continue in this order until, by a definitive resolution, the number of those which are to remain in service be determined for the future.

The bids for those offered on sale having been very low and insignificant, the Government has offered them for hire on condition, that it will always be enabled to dispose of them when required.

In pursuance of its desire to relieve the Country national guard from the frontier service that those arms may return to industry and repair the losses they have sustained in their interests during the past attack, it has passed several decrees with the object of increasing the army of the line.

Its agents the justice of the peace and communities of Regiments proceed with zeal and activity and the Government hopes by their perseverance if not to fulfil such decree, at least to reduce in a great part the service of the National Guard.

The campaign of the Army of Operations being terminated government ordered the disbandment of the mobilized National Guard leaving the remaining forces to return to their former positions.

The return to the capital of the battalion of National Guards took place with all the solemnity prescribed by the decree of the Government, whilst the spontaneous enthusiasm of all the citizens, in paying to give greater prestige to this act, was worthy of [illegible] and the [illegible] officers who, under special commission, were called for service, or the fulfilment of other obligations, have been sent on furlough, and received public thanks for their co-operation during the war.

The infantry battalions, formed of the country national guards, have been ordered by the Government to preserve the same organization, both on account of the latter convenience to public service, and to establish the corresponding proportion for the forces of our cavalry, because the eighteen regiments of which the latter is composed are not less than 22,000 men.

On the basis of the two companies of infantry of the coasts, a battalion has been created, to which the infantry of San Isidro, San Fernando, and Las Conchas will be annexed.

[illegible]

Donnybrook Outdone.

The 25 de Mayo sports have come, but are not yet over. The amusements began, in a small way, this morning, in the back Plaza; but shortly after three o'clock, the aerobats came out. The Plaza was crowded, even at that early hour. Paterfamilia and orangemen were in the ascendant. It was currently reported in the Plaza, that the Deputies were on the ground: but, although we walked through the crowd, we could not see them. Some friends hinted that they might be in the Policia windows; but we refused to believe they could get there.

With the exception of the caning of a small boy, and malicious capsizing of an apple-basket, every thing passed off serenely.

Apathetic in the extreme was the crowd, not even a clap could be got up; the people seem to dislike the superabundance of ropes, as these innocent play things have always unpleasant associations.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Minute description of the Ericsson battery Monitor.

The new Ericsson battery, or, as she is now called, the *Monitor*, which left this port for Southern waters last Wednesday, has already had her first engagement with the enemy, and has come out victor. It appears that she arrived at Hampton Roads last Saturday night, just after the rebel battery *Merrimac*, the *Jamestown* and the *Yorktown*. After a five hour fight she drove them all off, the *Merrimac* putting back to Norfolk in a sinking condition. As the public will now be anxious to know something of the style and power of this iron clad vessel, which has thus routed the famous rebel iron-clad floating battery, we append a full account of her, furnished by our correspondent, who accompanied her on a recent trial trip from this harbor.

Description of the vessel.

The designer and builder of the *Monitor* was Capt. Ericsson, famous in connection with the invention of a mode of propelling vessels and working engines by the motor power of caloric, or hot air. Capt. Ericsson is a Swede by birth, but his remarkable and persevering scientific efforts have been carried on principally in this City for the last ten years.

By an act of Congress passed last Summer, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to advertise for propasals to build one or more iron-clad vessels, all proposers to furnish their own plans. An appropriation of $1. 500,000 was made to build such vessels providing that the plans met with the approval of three commanding officers of the Navy. The Board appointed Commodore Joseph Smith Hiram Paulding, and Capt. Chas. H. Davis, Capt. Ericsson sent in a plan which was accepted, with the understanding that the vessel was to be finished in one hundred days. The contract bears date the 4th of October 1861.

The keel of this vessel was laid on the 25th of October, and so rapidly was the work performed, that the engin s were put into the vessel and operated on the 21st of December last. The construction of the vessel was under the superintendency of Engineer Alban C. Stimers, and Assistant Engineer Isaac Newton, who were detailed from the frigate *Roanoke*, by Government for that purpose. Annexed are the dimensions of the *Monitor*—

	Feet.	Inch s.
Length of upper vessel	172	—
Beam of upper vessel...	41	—
Depth of upper vessel	5	—
Length of lower vessel	124	—
Beam of lower vessel at junction with upper	34	—
Beam of lower vessel at bottom	18	—
Depth of lower vessel	6	9
Diameter of turret, interior	20	—
Height of turr t.....	9	—
Diameter of pilot-house	6	—
Height above deck....	5	—
Draught forward	7	3
Draught aft	8	1
Draught with armament, coals and provisions on board	9	9
Height above the water line	—	21

THE ARMAMENT.

The armament consists of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns which are the heaviest now used in the navy. The lower part of the gun-carriages upon which the upper part slides when the gun is run in or out, consists of solid wrought iron beams, extending the whole diameter of the turret, with their ends secured to it in such a manner that they essentially form a part of it. These beams are placed perfectly true, one seven inches deep by four inches wide, and are placed perfectly parallel in the turret, in the guns pointing in the same direction. This permits the officer working the guns to take his aim by sights fixed with the turret instead of with the guns, in the usual way, which requires personal exposure when taking the aim. The ports through the side of the turret are only sufficiently wide to permit of the passage through them of the muzzle of the guns, and with just enough addition, vertically, for the elevation required. Inside of these, swing iron pendulums, which close them against the enemy as soon as the gun recoils. The whole is made to revolve by a pair of steam engines placed beneath the deck, the handle which governs them passing up into the turret convenient to the hand of the officer who aims the gun.

HER AMMUNITION.

At the Novelty Iron Works a quantity of solid wrought-iron shot was made and tested, each one weighing 187 pounds. These were intended for perforating and sinking iron-clad vessels of the enemy, who e sides are the ordinary height above the waterline. Besides these she carries a quantity of cast-iron shot, weighing 175 lbs each, and one hundred round of shells, in weight 155 lbs each.

THE MACHINERY.

Mr C. H. Delamater fitted this vessel with machinery. It consists of two horizontal tubular boilers, containing 3000 square feet of fire surface, and two horizontal condensing engines, of forty inches diameter of cy-

Sample output, not for compliance only

finders, by twenty-two inches stroke of pistons. The propeller is nine feet diameter, sixteen feet pitch, and has four blades. Her speed is about six and a half knots an hour. All her machinery is below water-line.

(To be Continued.)

THE CONGRESS [NATIONAL.]

The *Congress*, which was captured on Saturday by the rebels was an old sailing frigate, employed also in blockading the Virginia waters. She was built at Kittery in 1841, was a vessel of 1,867 tons burthen, and was pierced for 50 guns. She was manned only by a few men of the Naval Coast Squadron, and was just about to be put out of commission, on account of unworthiness, when she was attacked by the rebels. In April last she returned from Montevideo, on the coast of Brazil, where she had been cruising; when she arrived here a large number of her officers, big rebels, resigned. She was retained at Boston, and in September last she did for duty on the Southern coast.

MINNESOTA—[NATIONAL.]

The *Minnesota*, which was run as here after doing good duty against the rebel steamers, is a screw-frigate of 3,200 tons' burthen, pierced for 40 guns, built at Washington Navy-yard in 1855, and was manned by 446 officers and men. She is one of our largest screw steam frigates, and is what is termed an auxiliary propeller. Her engines are 450 horse-power. Two of her guns are 11-inch Dahlgren, capable of throwing ball of 160 pounds weight. She has made but one regular cruise since she was built, and that was in the East Indian waters, from which she returned in 1858. On her return, she went to the Charles own [Mass.] Navy-yard, where she was overhauled and repaired throughout. In May she sailed from Boston, and did various coast duty under Capt. SILAS D. STRINGHAM, who was flag-officer of the Atlantic blockading squadron. In August she was the flag-ship of the expedition at the capture of the Hatteras forts by Commodore STRINGHAM, and did effective and brilliant duty in that affair. In September she arrived in this port, with the captured Hatteras prisoners. Shortly after she again went South, but under another commander, and has been doing duty of late at or near Hampton Roads. It is not known whether much damage has been done to her in the engagement.

JAMESTOWN [REBEL.]

The *Jamestown* was another vessel of the same kind, running in the same line, and was almost a twin to the *Yorktown*. The flag-of-truce correspondent, a ready mentioned, described her thus:

"As she approached us we perceived she was the *Jamestown*—one of the Confederate crack vessels. Yet in comparison with our own boat, it must be confessed that she was not particularly formidable. She was worked with double engines, had a sharp iron prow at her bow, which will probably never come near enough any craft to do it much harm. She carried two 32-pound rifled cannon Parrott style, fore and aft, and both guns were furnished with telescopic sights. The vessel looked trim; the officers were a profusion of gold lace, while the marines and sailors were smart and active in appearance."

THE CUMBERLAND (NAT.)

The *Cumberland*, which was attacked and sunk by the rebel ram *Merrimac*, is a sailing vessel of 1,726 tons burthen, was pierced for 24 guns, and carried 300 officers and men. She was built at Charlestown, Massachusetts, twenty years ago. Previous to the war she was in commission as one of the vessels of the Home Squadron. She was not leaky old affair, and her loss is by no means serious.

SOUTHERN DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE MERRIMAC AND MONITOR.

A Savannah paper of the 10th March, contains blustering accounts of the affair between the Merrimac and the Minnesota. We have yet had no Northern statements relative to the action. The rebels claim that the Merrimac got out into Hampton Roads, followed by several gunboats; that she was attacked by the Minnesota and other vessels, as well as by the Monitor; that the batteries of Newport's News and Sewall's Point were also engaged; that the Minnesota was set fire to, and although the flames were extinguished, she was riddled; that the Ericsson was run into and damaged; and that the rebels took 25 prisoners, but they returned to Norfolk.

Shoop-Husbandry.

Published by the South Down Co.

The question of selection will have to be considered also with reference to the pr fits of growing fine and coarse wool,—long and short. The Leicesters represent the former, and the South Downs and the merinos the latter. It is said that a cross of the South Downs and the merino makes a good wool and good mutton sheep, using males of the latter breed. It is hoped, therefore, that farmers will give the subjects here presented the attention their importance deserves. If this way Sheep-Husbandry will be found both a pleasant and a profitable branch of agriculture.

MUTTON ITS PROPOSITION TO LIVE WEIGHT

The flesh of sheep, called mutton, says Donaldson, an English writer, is the most delicate and nutritious of animal food. The flesh contains of,

Water	71 parts.
Albumen	22
Gelatin	7
	100

29 parts of nutritive matter, superior to beef as 29 to 26; to pork as 29 to 24; and to chicken as 27 to 19. Mutton contains, in 1,000 parts, 290 of nutritive matter; four pounds produce one pound of flesh, and cost two shillings; it requires less time for digestion than beef or pork. Experience confirms these results of science.

For producing material for clothing man in northern climes, the sheep is unequalled by any other animal. The dimensions of a sheep's body can only be accurately taken after having been shorn, and the following observations show the proportion of the carcase to the live weight:—

The proportion of mutton to the live weight of fat sheep is similar to that between the live weight and carcase weight of fat cattle. The specific gravity of mutton is less than that of beef. So far the proportion of the carcase of the live weight of sheep will be less than the proportion of the carcase of the live weight of oxen; but when sheep are well fattened, the thickness of their flesh in proportion to their size, is greater than that of oxen,—sufficiently so to make up for the less density of mutton. The offal of sheep is inferior in quality to that of oxen, but is not greater in proportion to the live weight, excepting when sheep are full fleeced, at which time their pelts exceed, proportionally, in weight, the hides of oxen. So, after making all due allowances, the proportion of mutton to the live weight of fat sheep is very similar to the proportion of beef to the live weight of oxen.

The subjoined table, from the authority cited, shows the proportion or percentage of mutton to the live weight of Leicester sheep, when in wool after Christmas, and in summer, when lately shorn:—

Live weight in the The sheep.	Per cent of mutton In wool,	Newly shorn
Above 280 lbs	71 to 72	75
256 to 280	69 to 70	73 to 74
238 to 256	67 to 68	71 to 72
224 to 238	66	69 to 70
196 to 224	64 to 65	67 to 68
168 to 196	62 to 63	
154 to 168	60 to 61	
140 to 154	59	64 to 65
126 to 140	57	62 to 63
112 to 126	55 to 56	60 to 61
98 to 112	53 to 54	59
84 to 98	51 to 52	57
70 to 84	50	

LOCAL EVENTS.

PEÑALO-A. General Paunero has sent a special Envoy to Peña as This envoy is the R verend P. Bed ya, who is said to have some influence on the unsubjugated Chieftain.

OTTO CHACOMPA. The Senate gave the word, last night "all right," and we expect to hear that the bull is will soon be in motion.

THE LIBERAL. This steamer has been rented to Messrs. Bernal & Carrega for the sum of $1335 silver per month.

The other bids of Messrs. Harrison, Cerro, Co-ta, Carreras, &c, did not exceed 1200 patacones, the lowest being 890.

CONGRESS. The *Tribuna* recommends Drs. Quintana and Muñiz as secretaries to Congress. Both are intelligent young men, we think, worthy of that honor.

OLD MARKET PLACE. Don Manuel Muñoz has made proposal to the municipality for building a new market in place of the present one.

The project of building will be very fine consisting of iron columns, tile roofs, a plentiful water supply, marble flooring and benches, &c.

THE MISSOURI. Is expected to day from Montevideo: the delay is stated to proceed from the prevalence of the Pampero wind in the port, and also that she brings 600 passengers for the May fe ers. Great fears are entertained lest with such a number of passengers she may be unable to come into the inner roads.

NATIONAL ANTHEM. One of the novelties of the 25th May will be the fine National Anthem played by six bands of music in the plaza at 6 O'clock P. M.

DR. JOHNSTON'S AUTOGRAPH.—The accounts current of General Washington with the U. S. Government during the revolutionary war and previous to the declaration of Independence, have been lent to the Standard. Here they can be seen from 9 am to 10 P. M. They are a fac-simile of his hand-writing.

On 'Change

May 23rd:

Ounces opened at 417 1/2 and closed at 417.

There has not been much activity to day in produce sales being chiefly limited to provincial articles.

The *Revista* today says there are no more sales of Provincial than those which it states; we recommend them to read to day's "Standard" they will find a few more; it thereafter says in a few days it will publish the exact quantity of hides bought during the month—tion that the sale has been made under special conditions which materially affected the price and all rwards that coal has been sold at 15 patacones on board instead of saying on shore.

The principal sales to-day are as follows:

Campo produce.

760 arrobas wool	middling quality	$75
400 " "	good "	82 1/2
800 " "	mixed common	59 1/2
200 C common camp hides		135

Provincial and River Produce.

5,100	Cordoba hides	42 rls.
30	Bales Cordova hair	33 "
(These bales were sold yesterday at 32 1/2 rls, but the sale was annulled.)		
30	Bales Cordova wool	33 1/2
30	do Corrientes do	29 "
51	do do h ir	30 "

Consolidés.

Ex Magdalena, from Matanzas, in bond—

751	boxes sugar, blanco bajo	$58
179	" "	54 1/2

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 23rd

British war steamer "Ardent" from Montevideo.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 23rd.

American war steamer "Pulaski" for Montevideo.

Auctions.

Billingshurst.

Tuesday 27th May, calle Merced, Anela Dorada, Hotel furniture.

Sunday 1st of June, land at the foot of the Convalescencia hill.

Thursday, 6th June, by order of the law courts a large quantity of sheep situated at the Pergamino the property of the late Mr. John Doyle.

Tuesday 11th June, by order of the law courts a large number of sheep in the partido of Arrecifes, the property of the late Mr. John Doyle.

Sala.

Friday 23rd and 18 Saturday 24th May San Martin 42, jewellery.

Tuesday, 27th inst, Victoria 84, dry goods.

Garcia,

Saturday 24th of May, 11 September, dry goods.

Nazar,

Monday 26th May Victoria 154, dry goods.

Benza.

Sunday, 22nd June, land in the partido of Matanzas.

THE LARGEST WOOD YARD IN TOWN.

Messrs Geo. Bell & Son beg to notify the public that they have the largest and best selection of American Pine in Buenos Aires, Boards and Scantling of every dimension, cut purposely for corral flakes, room floors, and shingle roofs. Wire, which is at present scarce, they have a large supply of.

Hard Wood and Nandubay Posts, cut expressly for corrals principal posts &c, at the very lowest market price.

Being so long established in the trade, they can compete in price with the largest importers in the country.

Their new Yard in the Plaza Constitucion, is opened expressly for the convenience of their country friends.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods delivered in either the North or South Plaza, free of charge.

City office, calle Potosi, 64.

GEORGE BELL AND SON.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN.

Who speaks Spanish and English is in want of employment, either in town or country. Apply Paseo de Julio 23. m24 3p.

List of English Newspapers uncalled for in the Post-Office.

Abbat Jane (Mrs) (2)
Avenour Thomas.
Brandey Moore. Esq. [2]
Brown Glesse [Mr.]
Blacke & Co.
Brekel T. K.
Byth Henry A.
Coffield R.
Cornwall N. O. [M. D.]
Covert H. O.
Dow John
Elliot Thomas
Estes William
Foley Ridley
Galt Smith & Co.
Gibson Anthony
Giesler Simon (Esq.)
Guy John C.
Hargreave & K. L.
Hudson Robert
Heard J. T.
Jackson John
Knox Robert
Kennedy H. W.
Laidlaw Walter
Mac H. M.
Molony J. S. (C ptain)
Moon T. [Esq.]
Miller Leonard F.
Mc re T. W.
Mc. Crae & Co.
Oskamith Alvin.
Oliphant Jas
Og leve [Rev.]
Over Domingo
Parker William
Pass Martin
Roberts H. J.
Sutton Richard
Swift & C.
Scott David
Sheridan J. P.
Steward James.
Terry John
Tait W. [Mrs.]
Turnbull Cook
Tegislaw P.
Whelden H. (Molino del Oeste)

TO ESTANCIEROS &c. CHACAREROS.

Sisa—Sisa—Sesd.

This seed having been sown, by the most experienced Estancieros and Chacareros in Buenos Aires may feel to be the best, and most durable for fences, that has ever been produced in the country, requiring in the short space of two years, to think a hedge, that no sheep can possible pass through it, and then the wire fence may be removed, not even requiring a ditch, and occupying very little ground For further particulars apply to Mr. James Gibson N. 27 calle Victoria m24—7p.

BRITISH LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected arrival of the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, recently published by Messrs. Black & Co., the Committee have resolved to RAFFLE the old edition, consisting of 21 large quarto volumes in 120 Tickets at $25 currency each.

The Edition can be seen at the Library, where the Librarian will receive the names and subscriptions of parties desirous of joining, and it is requested that those who take an interest in this Institution will put down their names at an early date.

Buenos Ayres, May 23, 1862.

By order of the Committee

A YOUNG GERMAN.

Is in want of employment; he has been engaged in a Railroad-Office in the States for some time, but is willing to make himself useful in any kind of business, no matter in what country. Apply Paseo de Julio 23. m24 3p

Doubloons.

May 23rd.

Opening price	417
At intervals	417 416
Saturday 24th May	418 416
Various dates	418 414
Closing price	417
Doubloons sold	14,126

Sample output to test PDF Combine

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON AUDEAM DICERE." (Cicero).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1862.

Our Iron Age.

The wooden walls of England have been celebrated during four centuries as the most invincible rampart ever framed by Nature or Art. Even a few brief months ago their supremacy on the seas was such that the great American Republic quailed at the threat that British three-decklers would blow Brother Jonathan out of the water." Yet the mutability of terrestrial things has brought about a reform unparalleled in the history of the world. Ribs of oak are now powerless, before steel-plates; and the line-of-battle ships are in comparison with armour-frigates as the Indian's tomahawk is to rifled cannon

The Golden age was a very pleasant time for Arcadian shepherds and milk-maids; Orpheus amused himself by playing a flute, and dyspepsia was unknown, although newspapers had no circulation. The silver age had also its attractions, not from the superabundance of Argentine (1) metal or multiplicity of money-changers, but from the refined taste which characterised its epoch. The Brass age came next—in order, as our historical colleague can testify; thus giving to succeeding generations appellatives borrowed from the various metals.

This, as Wiseman says, is an Iron Age, and Civilization may be measured by the development of this metal in general uses. Hence we see those countries most advanced in modern refinement also foremost in bringing Iron to every possible service. It has now claimed the mastery of the Ocean, as before it traversed terra firma: and Iron is thus enthroned the grim monarch that rules from the Equator to the Poles.

In Buenos Aires the impulse of the age is felt as in Europe: of old there was a profusion of silver, which has gradually disappeared, giving place to the baser metals. Yet how wonderfully improved is this city compared with the town of 1852. In ten years, gas-lamps have sprung up, railroads been laid down, steampresses set to work, foundries built, telegraphs planted, Artesian water extracted, and machinery imported by wholesale. Let these mighty agents, these rapid messengers, these irresistible conquerors, of the intellectual Crusade, penetrate and ramify the pampas of this country. Who can mark the limit of Argentine progress at which we shall stop short? It is not a dreamy speculation to hazard the promise that this will become the first nation of South America. If General Mitre consolidate peace, posterity will trans fer the epithet of "Washington" from the mediæval hero of Entre Rios to the Beauclerc President of the Republic.

One thing is yet wanting. The Argentines by settling their differences, will contribute powerfully to the good cause; but, let them learn that without foreign capital, foreign intellect, foreign industry and foreign sinews, they are comparatively inert and passive. With such auxiliaries to stimulate their action, nothing is impossible.

Stevenson, being once asked if he could run a railway through the earth, replied that it was a matter of L. S. D. The lever of Archimedes, to lift the globe, is money, and foreign capitalists offer their ingots for railways, water-works, and docks, if only permission be granted.

Seeing all this, it is inconceivable wherefore our Senators hesitate to accept the flattering proposal. Let the Government run railroads to the frontier, and plant colonies at various points. Smoke and steam are so unwholesome to the Indian's lungs that he would flee away as from the path of a fiery dragon. Already three lines are struggling for birth, and may come forth strong and healthy, if not strangled by Senatorial nullities.

1st. The Chascomus project so long delayed, while the navvies stand by with pickaxe in hand, the engineers lazily leaning on their theodolytes, and Mr. Lumb impatiently pinching the venerable fathers and shaking his moneybags to shew that he is ready.

2nd. The Mercedes continuation, which is knocked about from Senate to Government and thence to the Bolsa, like an half-fledged *enfant perdu* is adopted, while the Mercedes folk is anxiously looking out for the arrival of their darling *protégé*. We hope the Directors will not establish their Branch, and the line reach the town, as it is *highly* objectionable to send the millions $ nge. on top of a dilig-ence.

3rd. The Ensenada line, destined probably to open a fine port for shipping, after a long incubation, at length promises to peep its serpentine course to that important point. We understand Mr. Croskey is arranging preliminaries in London and that it will become a *fait accompli*.

These are the steps in the high way of progress. We may augur great results if they inspire imitation; and well could we wish a Life Insurance ticket for 50 years that we might see the grand development of the Argentine Republic, when (to quote the words of our worthy Minister) it shall be intersected with a network of peaceful Iron-

Italian Opera.

The opera in Buenos Ayres is becoming a most decided failure. The Victoria Theatre, with ephemeral melodramas and repulsive farces, draws large houses: the jugglers in the Plaza, and the wizards of Colon, have always attracted crowds of spectators, whilst the immortal works of Bellini, Mozart, Rossini and Verdi seldom attract more than a few hundreds of admirers.

It would be the height of injustice if, with these facts before us, we were to arrive at the conclusion that Porteños, or resident foreigners here, had no love for music: for even the very street-boys in this city are not altogether bereft of a musical taste; the Paraguayan guano-vendor finds his crowd of listeners. At Colon, last night, was almost empty: cold and chilly was last Wednesday night, both inside and outside of Colon. Scarcely three hundred and five persons were present to witness the efforts of a convalescent Prima Donna, in one of the most popular of operas. But, few as were the audience, they sympathized with the efforts of a legally-gifted artiste, who came from her sick chamber, rather than violate her contract, or submit on the lessee of Colon to an imaginary Loss.

In justice to our music-loving friends, we must say that it was but imperfectly known throughout the city, that Alteri would sing — since the manager did not deign to avail himself of the ordinary mode of informing the public [the Press] until the last moment, and thus left us completely in the dark until the very hour in question.

The opening of the Opera House in public mass, living on public patronage, has met with a well-merited rebuke on last Wednesday night. The house may be said to have been almost empty, although it is a positive fact, that many persons from the country were waiting expressly to hear the Alteri

Foreign Enterprise in the Banda Oriental.

Mr. James Bell's proposal to the Government for the exclusive steam navigation of the River Santa Lucia, has met with the following reply from the Committee to which it had been referred :—

"Although, as a general rule, the Government should abstain from granting exclusive privileges, except in cases expressly allowed by law of 20th June 1853, the Committee is of opinion that the Government would, in granting this exclusive privilege to Mr Bell, for a limited number of years, be consulting the best interests of the country, and the great convenience of the inhabitants.

"The difficulties attending the navigation of this river are many and great, and only by means of an artificial canal, which would be of great utility to the country, can free passage up and down the river, from certain points, ever be obtained.

"The outlay of capital in this enterprise would be considerable, and therefore the Committee consider that exclusive privileges, with right to collect moderate tonnage dues, should be granted to the Company.

"The Committee are fully alive to the importance of the subject, and the realization of Mr. Bell's project they consider, after mature reflection on the subject, as one of the most useful measures for the Country's advancement.

Montevideo, May 5th, 1862.

Signed—*Luis G. la Torre, Antonio de los Carreras, Adolfo de los Puente, Javier Alcarez, Justo Costa.*

The Governor's Message.

Conclusion.

[At the request of some of our subscribers, we publish the following, which we had omitted, as of minor importance to our European readers.—Ed.]

In the commencement of this message, the Government has stated that the army of operations marched from Rojas to meet the enemy wherever they should be found, and it was this resolution which produced the great results on which victory was based.

YY. HH. already know, by the detailed report of the Commander-in-Chief, the battle which took place on the 17th September, and the important success obtained by our army.

The enemy's artillery, it park, commissariat, flags and a considerable number of prisoners fell into our power in that glorious battle.

The Government, in view of its great importance, declared our brave army worthy of the gratitude of the country, and promoted several chiefs and officers recommended by the General-in-Chief.

As an act of justice, and compensation, if it can be rendered at the day of battle, the Government allowed the army one month's salary.

It is very satisfactory to the Government to notice the valuable aeeptance to the army brought to the old Province by the Chiefs, Colonels and Commanders of the regiments of militia and tribes of Cowpens and Rancheros, who have come from the interior to join the army in the battle of Pavon and subsequent proceedings.

After the battle, only a few dispersed cavalry of the enemy's army remained at Santa Fe, who, directed by their contumacious ringleaders, commenced vandalic operations on this province, while the conquering army was being reorganised in San Nicolas; but, as soon as they were felt, various divisions were detached in pursuit, obliging them to retire into the interior of the province of Santa Fe.

As soon as the army had provided the necessary elements, it marched towards Rosario, which still remained in the power of the enemy, who fled at the sole presence of the victors of Pavon, the authorities of that locality immediately submitting.

In this State, a column at the orders of Brigadier-General Ammunategui was sent to the north of the above-mention d enemies, and, with their accustomed intelligence and bravery, fought and defeated them completely, leaving the army of operations without any enemy to combat.

The northern provinces, knowing the triumph of our army, and conceiving that the moment had arrived to destroy the power of the tyrants who oppressed them, declared that some force should be sent to support the movements they prepared.

The Government, faithful to the principles it had proclaimed during the struggle, did not hesitate to send the first corps of the army of operations, at the orders of General Paunero.

It is very satisfactory to be able to assure YY. HH. that owing to the prudence, discipline and valour with which that first corps has conducted itself, there now remains in power none of those who tyrannised over the interior, the provinces having elected for themselves pacific and enlightened Governments.

Recurring again to the narrative of the works of this department it must be stated to YY. HH. that at the same time and with the same perseverance with which the troops were enlisted and organized to march to the army of operations, the preparations continued for the reserve, fortifications, navy, &c., &c,

Considerable forces were stationed at convenient places to protect the coast, the extent of a dissolved or any point where their presence might be necessary.

The defences of the Capital were rendered full act completely impregnable, at the cost of difficult access, trenches, redoubts, and all that was thought indispensable was commenced and finished by means of committees formed of patriotic and intelligent citizens, who undertook without receiving any remuneration.

The acquisition of a number of horses and other beasts for the service of the army, which only existed this means of mobility to commence operations, was a very serious difficulty to the Government on account of the drought experienced in the camp.

Rosario.

We have received files by the Leopoldina, and learn that Dr. Alsina may count safely on 34 Deputies and 15 Senators. So all doubts about the Congress meeting are removed.

La Patria has augmented its size, and we cordially salute Dr Don Luis Mariano as a brother-man.

The produce market seems dull, with a downward tendency.

Gold was sold at 21. 1 at 20 ; cash, 1 ounce at 872.

On the 25th a grand ball is to come off at the house of Colonel Diaz.

Several fines had been inflicted for galloping in the streets.

The *Patria* says that Peñaloza is king of the woods, and it is a very expensive business fighting him ; therefore it is far better to treat with him.

Col. Baltar has passed through Rosario, with Gen. Mitre's terms of peace to Gen. Peñaloza, who, it appears, is an old soldier of the celebrated Gen. Lavalle.

The arrivals of specie from the provinces have been considerable. We notice one large amount for the Mauá Bank, in this city.

STOP-PRESS.

Thursday Night, 9 P.M.

The Governor and Chief of Police of Catamarca have been kidnapped. It is not known what reward is offered for their discovery.

War Ballooning.

Balloon Camp, Edward's Ferry, Md.

With your permission, Messrs Editors, I propose from time to time to send a few "notes by the way" in connection with the subject of this new arm of U. S. Government defence. I am in charge here of the war balloon Intrepid, recently built by Government under the direction of Prof. Lowe Chief Aeronaut U. S. A. The Intrepid is a magnificent specimen of aerial architecture, constructed of the best pongee silk, in cutting and sewing which the greatest pains were taken to secure symmetry and strength. On one side of the balloon is a spread eagle, holding in its talons a staff, from which depends in graceful folds the glorious Stars and Stripes; a beautiful and correct medallion portrait of Gen. McClellan is sustained in position by the eagle's beak; an idea may be formed of the size of the painting when I state that it is thirty feet from tip to tip of the eagle's wings; the diameter of the envelope is forty feet, and the cubic capacity 25,000 feet.

The balloon is accompanied with a hydrogen generating apparatus, invented by Prof. Lowe, which is the most perfect in its operation of any similar machinery ever before used; it consists of two large tanks, heavily bolted which are placed upon the wheels of any Government waggon for transportation to any point required. The charge for each tank is 8 tons of water, acid and iron gas, as generated, is passed through India rubber pipes of large dia meter into a cooler, through which a constant stream of fresh cool water is made to flow, after passing through the cooler it is conducted to the washer, filled with milk of lime, to neutralize any free acid or any other impurity with which it may be contaminated; the gas is then conducted into the balloon, rapidly filling it with pure hydrogen, and with so little less that a bystander could hardly detect any escape by the nose of smell. It is doubtless within the recollection of many of your readers that the generating apparatus used, say, twenty years ago by the aeronauts of that day, consisted of a multitude of molasses hogsheads or wine pipes, connected with tin couplings to a centre hogshead of larger capacity, kept cool with ice; it will be remembered that the whole atmosphere surrounding a balloon thus inflated was impregnated with a nauseous smell resembling garlic somewhat this, of course, showed that much gas was lost during the operation. Indeed, it was generally thought at that time that nearly or quite one half the amount generated was lost through the imperfect machinery employed.

I will continue, if you desire, Messrs. Editors, to send you occasionally such items as in this connection as will probably interest your readers.

E. S.

Sample output to test OCR Combine is only

PRICE CURRENT & MONTHLY MARKET REVIEW OF IMPORTS.

Buenos-Ayres, May 26 1862.

ARTICLES.	PER	PRICES Is Doz.	PRICES Duty Paid.	OBSERV.
		Pats. Rials.	Pesos.	
Ale	engl. & Porter |Byass'	dozen	1 7	10
	do "Crescent"	"	1 7	10
	do other marks	"	1 4	9
Candles	Stearine 4 to 6 in packg	packg.		2 1.20
Candlewick	American	25 lb.	8	15.75
Coal	Cardiff Steam on board	tons	17 4	
	Hasaw do	do	16	
	Smith's New Castle do	do	19	4
Coffee	Brazil	100 lb	48	360 60
Dried fruits	Almonds Shelled	25 lb.		100 17
	Figs in boxes	"	8	25 6
	Raisins Malaga M.L.	"	15	11
	do Mendoza	"	17	12
Farina		"	4 1/2	17 20
Fire crackers	N° 1 to 40 package	box.		11 38 7
Fish	Cod newly	cwt.		120 25
	do dry dutch	"		28
Flour	Amerik Redwood	bbl.	9	26.25
	do Baltimore extra	"	8	
	do do superf	"	8	
	Buenos Ayres mills	25 lb.		35
	Windsor assort. brig	bbl.	2	115
Glass	Bottle Price assort. to brand	M. fl.	35	10.50
Lumber	White do N. Y. do	do	40	45.75
	do do Baltic do	do	40	
	Pitch do do	do	20	
	Ash & Oak do	do	53	8.75
	Shingles cedar do	do	5	6.50
Metals	Iron in bars assort. do	Cwt.	3	3
	do hoops do do	"	2	2
	Tin plates PM charcoal duty p	box.	12	4
	Zinc in cask on board	100 lb	7	185
	Pitch steel	do	7	
	Resin inferior	do	8	3.50
	Tarawed	do	10	
	Spirits of Turp. in tins	gall		35
Olive, oil	Span. in cask	25 lb.	3	4 16
	do in jars of 5 gallons	each	1	3 6
	French in bottles (Paguiol)	box		90 15
	do do Lucca	"		90 16
	do do Nice	"		85 18
	Genoa in bbls	25 lb.	4	6 16
	do in tins	"	4	3 18
Paints	English assorted			36 5.75
	Prussian blue			36 4.31
Provisions	Butter fresh	lb.		1.70
	Cheese dutch Edam	"		1.24
	do round Edam	"	2	90 3.20
	do Gruyère	"		6
	Hams cured	"		6 scarce
	Lard in tins	"	1	4 1.25
	Pilsen Grain	box	2	4 1/2 90 12
	Sardines french	"		64 15 1/2 2.40
Rice	Brasil	25 lb.		14 55
	Carolina in bbls	"		14 55
	East India	"		24 3.60
	Piedmont	"		10 42
	Amer. Moulds assort	100 lb.	11	2 — 30
	Imit. Rosa a	do	10	4 — 36

ARTICLES.	PER	PRICES Is Doz.	PRICES Duty Paid.	OBSERV.
		Pats. Rials.	Pesos.	
Salt	Cadiz & Setubal on board	fanegs	1	2
	Cape de Verde do	do	1	
	Cette and Marseilles do	do	1	2
	English 52 °	do	Cwt.	3 6
	Cinnamon		lb.	1
	Cloves			2
	Pepper black		25 lb.	6 80
	Pimento in bbls		"	10
Spirits	Aleatyah and Koch (Collonna)		pipes	92
	do N P & Co. & others marks			100
	Alcool Baltic 34/35 °		128 gls	92
	do do demi, 41 p 1 Co.		128 gls	94
	do do Amer Whisky 31/32		140 gls	94
	Anis ayes ingenio		each	5
	do Italic demi 2 1/2 Co.		"	1
	Cetta Brandi 1/2 p		128	58
	do Havana 19/20 °		128	58
	Gin Hunn demi 1/2 p 2 Co.		each	1
	do in boxe 1 doz.		each	1
	do in hampers in 1 dutch		"	1
	do dutch in hampers		"	1
	Brandy Hambro in boxes		"	1
	do french		"	1
	do in casks			
Starch	Amerie in boxes		25 lb.	2
	Antwerp do		25 lb.	1
Stones	Hawes Burgh (Carreaux) on b.		M	38
	Marseilles do		do	16
	Genoa do do		do	16
	Genoa flag		yd sq	22
Sugar	Raw Bahia & Pernamb white		lb	2
	do	2° do	"	2
	do yellow to brown		"	14
	Rio and Santos white		"	14
	do brown		"	13
	Havana white		"	17
	do low white		"	17
	do yellow brown		"	16
	Refined Amerie N Y & Boston		"	2
	Dutch, Hamburg, Antwerp		"	17
Tea	Orange Pekoe in packg		lb.	11
	Pouchong and do		lb.	11
	Gunpowder		lb.	10
Tobacco	Amerie Chew 'Smithy'		25 lb.	8
	do other brands		"	4
	Brasilia rolls		"	7
	Cuba Superior		"	8
	do regular and 1/2 hoja		"	3
Twine	Cirezza assorted		100 lb.	14
Wines	Barcelona &c		pipe	65
	Dry Madera & Malaga		"	77
	Bordeaux super		cask	7
	do ordinary		"	4
	do in bottles		box.	1
	Cette & Marseilles		pipe	54
Yerba	Paraguay		25 lb.	4
	Paraguea		"	2
	Rio Grande		"	2

ARTICLES.	PER	PRICES Is Doz.	PRICES Duty Paid.	OBSERV.
		Pats. Rials.	Pesos.	
	fanegs	1	—	2
	do	1	—	
	do	1	—	2
	Cwt.	3	6	9.50
	lb.	—	1	2
	"	—	1	2
	25 lb.	—	6	80
	"	—	10	14
	pipes	92	—	92
	do	100	17	400
	each	5	—	20
	128 gls	92	—	368.00
	do	94	—	400
	each	5	2	11
	"	1	6	8
	128	58	—	370
	128	58	—	240
	each	1	3	6.40
	"	1	4	
	"	1	4	
	"	1	4	8
	"	1	10	10
	do	1	6	8
	do	1	21	3.60
	25 lb.	2	—	11
	25 lb.	1	56	2
	M	38	—	38
	do	16	—	16
	do	16	—	16
	yd sq	—	22	—
	lb	2	66	10
	do	2	—	8
	"	14	45	6
	"	14	45	6
	"	13	8	8
	"	17	8	8
	"	17	—	8
	"	16	1	8
	"	2	6	52 160
	"	17	—	68
	lb.	—	11	2
	lb.	—	11	2
	lb.	—	10	—
	25 lb.	8	—	29
	"	4	—	14
	"	7	4	28
	"	8	4	28
	"	3	3	8
	100 lb.	14	350	64
	pipe	65	—	260
	"	77	—	308
	cask	—	850	120
	"	—	600	80
	box.	—	55	10
	pipe	54	1400	200
	25 lb.	4	—	16
	"	2	65	—
	"	2	60	11

Havanna, Span. polacere "Leonor" Baxareo, with 3,000 eqs. jerked beef, 60 dry horse hides, 20 boxes tallow.

Engl. ship Persian by Byrd & Co. for England with 500 tons bone ash 61000 skin bones and 259 tons bones.

Dutch brig Louisa for Amsterdam with 9036 salt hides 450 dry do 192 bales wool 50 pipes tallow, 18000 horns.

Spanish brig Joven Eduardo for Havana with 3999 qs. jerked beef.

American schooner Circassian, for New York, with 357 bales wool, 3387 dry hides.

New York, Nat. barque "Catalina". Zimmerman Fairs, with 10,975 dry cow-hides, 50 horse do., 52 bales goat skins, 50 do. unwashed wool, 56 do. washed.

Havana, Spanish brig Joaquin, with 5350 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

Havana, Spanish brig Juanito, with 4000 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox and cow hides.

Uruguay, Brazilian brig Biberibe, by V. Fernandez with 260 fanegas salt, 70 dry horse hides.

Montevideo, Spanish polacere Portoliss, by E. Ochoa and Sons, with 6000 bolderas, 3,000 hides, 11 pipes. crockery pots. 3 casks wine.

Rio Janeyro, Danish barque Wilhelmine, by A. Bossi, with 5,200 eq. jerked beef, 65 dry horse hides, 11 bales dry hay, 50 sheep.

Santa Cruz, Danish ship Briggitte Melchior, with 214 mules, 7 horses, 3 asses, 10 sheep, 192 packages hay.

Genoa, Italian barque Sorpresa, with 482 boxes mares grease, 220 do tallow, 7207 dry ox and cow hides, 3778 calf do, 43 bales wool, 3 do no-nate skins, 1 bale wool, 8 tons hoofs.

Antwerp, Spanish polacere Nerida, with 4000 quintal jerked beef, 100 dry horse hides, 100 bales horns.

Marseilles, French barque L'Amiral (Seguary) with 348 baleu wool, 165 do sheepskins, 6 do slunk calf, 9 do hair, 2628 dry ox and cow hides, 50 horse do.

Antwerp, American ship Harpswell, by Zimmerman Fairs, with 901 bales wool, 5 kegs and 163 pipes tallow, 297 salted cow-hides, 2368 dry do, 10,000 horns.

Barcelona, Spanish Zumach Crono meter, by Zamora, with 9903 dry cow hides, 1 bale slunk calf, 2 boxes ostrich feathers,

Antwerp, Dutch barque Sagetta by H. A. Cleven with 3154 salted and 1600 dry cow hides, 443 bales wool, 4 tons hoofs.

Antwerp, Belgian brig Eugenie by Sagory with 8 bales horse hair, 216 do wool, 1200 salted cow hides, 84 bales hide cuttings, 18 fanegas salt, 2895 salted slunk calf skins, 3161 dry cow hides

Antwerp, Swedish barque Soldie, by Ed. Ochoa & Co, with 4500 salted cow hides, 2873 do do dry, 1 pipe tallow, 642 bales wool, 10,000 horns.

Doubloons.

May 27th.

Opening price	416¾
Highest sold	417¼
Saturday 31st May	416¾ 417¼
Various dates	
Closing price	417¾
Doubloons sold	11,930

On' Change.

May 30th, 1862.

Ounces rose again to day to 417 1/2 from 416 1/2 which was the opening price.

The British brig John Bagshaw has been chartered to load in Fray Bentos for England at 70 shillings and 5 per cent. after salted hides and 65 shillings extra if sent to the Continent.

For Antwerp the Dutch schooner Westerbuiten to load here dry hides at 100 shillings and bales at 52 and 6 pence, with 5 per cent primage.

Sales to day have been unimportant. the proximate departure of the packet for Europe and the heavy rain of the morning having prevented the plaza in an unfit state for business

Those effected to day we notice as follows.

Camp Produce.

600 lbs. ostrich feathers lose	$31
A parcel of geese	45

Classified do.

(As at) 1060 hides for North-America 41 rls.

Provincial & River do.

19 Bales Cordova and San Luis lose	33 rls.
40 do. Entre Rios,	32 "
30 do. Corrientes	30 "

Cimarrones.

To arrive from Patagonia, in bond 270 packages tobacco at 31rls for hoja buena, 25 for regular and 22 for media hoja and pito.

SHIPPING LIST.

See arrivals.

CLASS.	NAME	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	FROM	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION
				English.			
barque	British Queen	493	Nett	Jan. 12	Liverpool	Gio Co.	Liverpool
yacht	Archibald	64	Correl	Feb 25	Isle of Man	Darbyshire Green	
ship	Rock	545	Chell	April 7	Cadiz	G. Bertarelli & Co.	Antwerp
barque	Tenzer	294	Hazleton	April 18	Liverpool	Hras frres.	Liverpool
barque	Arethus	239	Gillen	April 23		to order	England
barque	V. of the Wave	253	Blake	April 24	Liverpool	J. Dagnid & Co.	Liverpool
barque	Bonaerand			April 26		Balfour & Co.	W-st Coast
brig	Maid of Perth	194	Flemming	May 3	Glasgow	Barbour Hartley & Co.	England
ship	Indiana	502	Cooper	May 14	Liverpool	E. J. Bates	Liverpool
barque	John Bagshaw	251			Cardiff	Bain Brothers	
barque	Skimmer of Seas	254			Liverpool		
barque	Golden Eagle	277	Robinson		London	H. A. Green and Co	
barque	Penelope	277	Thomas		Cardiff	Lengnick & Co.	
brig	Marcellus	274	White		Uruguay	Order	
barque	Highland Mary	302	Williams	April 23	Liverpool	R. Heydecker and Co	London Liverpool
				N. American.			
ship	Saratoga	838	Mathias	March 11	Cadiz	J. Best & Brothers	Antwerp
ship	Beverley	476	Cha s	April 11	Boston	S. B. Hale & Co.	Liverpool
ship	Ophelia	496	Johnson	April 12	New York	Freyer Brothers	Antwerp
schooner	Sidney Price	199	Godfrey	April 12	Cadiz	H. A. Green & Co.	New York
ship	Richard Michel	568	Allen	April 17	New Bedford	E. H. Folmar	Do
schooner	Gem	623	Powell	April 18	Cardiff	J. B. Verrall	London
barque	Hebron	323	Wolham	April 23	Cadiz	Santa Maria	New York
ship	Pacific	521	Hall	April 28	New York	Bates Bell & Co	Boston
brig	James Nesmyth	400	Water	April 29	Portland	S. B. Hale & Co	Antwerp
brig	Benjamin Ayres	435	Sawyer	April 30	New York	J. B. Verrall	New York
barque	H. L. Rutgers	298	Brown	April 29	New York	T. B. Coffin & Son	Liverpool
barque	La Grange	320	Kuhull	April 15	Patagonia	G. Gowland	Antwerp
barque	Nicholas Curwen	228	Chase	May 2	New York	Bethgen'n Green & Co.	Antwerp
brig	Percy	373	Wilson	May 7	Montevideo	H. A. Green & Co.	Boston
brig	Berlin	440	Turner	May 11	Bay Boston	S. B. Hale & Co	Liverpl or
ship	Rachel	418	Kelly	May 18	Boston	George Bell and Co	Calcutta
ship	Messenger	460	Hooper		Cadiz	E. Runge and Co	
				Spanish.			
brig	Manuel	148	Robes	April 16	Mitanzas	order	Loading in Uruguay
brig	Urzaca	220	Marcasni	April 16	Barcelona	Ochoa	Loading in Uruguay
brig	Maria Isabel	178	Garcia	April 23	Montevideo	Zumzeen a Co.	
brig	Sujtid	236	Bambuch	April 18	Havana	Lavalleia & Son	Liverpl
brig	Saffo	168	Arutton	April 16	Habana	Llavallol a Son	
barque	Fomento	123		April 13	Rudodad	Llavallol a Sons.	
brig	Jumach	176	Hilmon	May 14	Havana	J. Calis	
polacre	Magdalena			May 18	Matanzas	B. Ochoa	Liverpl or
brig	Pepe	245	—	May 17	Barcelona	Llavallol and Sons	Liverpool
schooner	Rengo	171	—		Rendon	Llavallol and Sons	
				French.			
barque	Bordelais	267	Delmalle	April 16	Bordeaux	Mestras	Loading in Uruguay
barque	Elise	246	Lacoste	April 16	Cadiz	J. B. Verrall	Havre
ship	Jacques Coeur		Lenfaster	April 24	Havre	P. C. Jourde	Havre
barque	Telegraphe			May 17	Bordeaux		Montevideo
				Dutch.			
brig	Ceres	128	—	Mar 22	—	Viards	Amsterdam
brig	Johanne Elise	249	—	May 7	Pernambuco	H. O'Shea & Co.	Antwerp
schooner	Maria Johanna	196	Dorst.	April 24	Amsterdam	Ibes Bottero	England
brig	Buto	190	Meyer	May 18	Antwerp	Altgelt, Ferber and Co	England
brig	Waterbuizen	152			Hamburg	Rosenthal Geyen	
				Italian.			
barque	Marinna	342	Bauso	March 11	Cadiz	Piaggio Bros.	London
brig	Francisca	217	Salari	April 17	Cadiz	Lengnick a Charff	England
brig	Zola	300	Bacsero	April 17	Genoa	Dellino	Antwerp
polacre	Carcha 2°	258	Dutto	April 23	Genoa	Piaggio Bros	
barque	Vicente Gionello	378	Gazzolo	April 23	Genoa	to order	Antwerp
polacre	Due Sorelle	178	Varacca	May 1	Genoa	Sowers and Co	England
brig	Hydra	179	Magloni		Genoa	Order	
brig	Angelo	201	Seghezza	May 24		G. Bertarelli	
				Swedish.			
barque	Gustav	428	Berglund	April 13	Cadiz	Sauenberg and Co	Foreign ports
barque	Mina	380	Nordblom	May 4	Hamburg	F. H. Stick	Russia
				National			
polacre	V. de Masricardo	150	Farragoa	April 11	Mdo	Dellino	
barque	Adelaida	306	Lanfare	April 3	Lisbon	S. B. Hale a Co.	New York
barque	Lobo Chico		Jatterson	April 3	Patagonia		
				Brazilian			
brig	Emilia	115	Santos	May 9	Farragoa	Delargaray	
brig	Brandam	199	Lagoe	May 19	Bahia	Llavallol and Son	
				Oriental.			
schooner	Nueva Palmira	126		May 7	Montevideo	Zumzeen a Co	Antwerp
barque	Isabel	300	Bertolotti	May 21	Montevideo	Order	Antwerp
barque	Principessa Mia		Ferrata	May 24	Montevideo	Order	Antwerp

Exchange.

£60,000 sterling is approximately the sum drawn on England by this packet at the undermentioned rates, Gold Doubloons last price $417 1/2, England—66| 65.6| 65,9,

France—82|50 82|

Antwerp—82| 82,50.

Hamburg no transaction,

CLEARED.

Since last Packet.

Genoa, Italian polacre Sette Fratelli, by B. Viale Brother, with 177 bales wool, 11,000 horns, 2,000 quintals old iron, 8401 dry cow hides, 326 bezoro do.

Antwerp, Nat. barque Maranquita, by H. J. Powell, with 267 bales wool, 7140 dry cow hides, 2700 salted do, 15 kegs tallow, 100 boxes do, 18 bales sheep-skins.

England, Amer. barque Sparkling Sea, by H. J. Powell, with 441 tons bone-ash, 71 do bones.

Havre, French ship Bullon, with 696 hides wool, 3083 dry ox and cow-hides, 23 bales sheep-skins, 33 do. horse-hair, 11 do. deep-skins, 433 boxes oil, 101 pipes tallow and mares' grease, 90 pipes tallow, 722 half do, 810 dry horse-hides, 350 do dry, 12 packages horse-hair, 3 bales ostrich feathers, 18 goat skins, 43 barrels mares' oil.

Vigo y Coruna, Spanish barque Luna, with 3021 dry ox and cow hides, 500 horse do.

Havana, Spanish barque *Constancia*, with 6508 quintals jerked beef 50 dry horse hides, 60 boxes tallow with 13575 lbs.

Antwerp, Dutch brigantine *Noord Holland* with 206 bales wool, 1558 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do, 3 tons horns.

Boston, Amer. brigant "M. A. Herrick" (Hale) with 4539 dry cow-hides, 538 bales wool.

Oriental Steamer "Villa del Salto" from Montevideo with 73 passengers,

Liverpool, British brigantine "Copeland Isle" with 777 hides cuttings, 13 packages mineral specimens, 59 bales rags, 8833 pounds sal ame, 2 bales hide cuttings, 1 do. wool, 800 tons. broken tons and bone ash, 43,500 horns, 1 bale sheepskins, 19 tons hoofs

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WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FAUT AUDAM, NIL VERE NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY MAY 19th 1864.

The Queen's Birthday.

(*omitted from yesterday's paper*)

To day, being the 43rd. anniversary of her Gracious Majesty's nativity, is a festival of rejoicing to all her subjects of Great Britain and Ireland. In every year of her happy life, it has been the custom to salute the day not merely with noisy demostration and military display, but more cordially in the heartfelt wish of loyalty that Providence may guide her acts to the government of her people, the relief of the oppressed and correction of abuses.

This is the first year of her widow-hood, and every home of the sister-kingdom is filled rather with sympathy for her bereavement than with awe of her station. In England, where the late Prince Consort was so beloved, the measure of her grief is estimated by the keen regrets of the people. In Scotland, where her Majesty prefers to retire from the cares of Court, the clansmen of her choice compassionate their Royal friend. In Ireland, the full sense of suffering is yet more thoroughly realized, for where has widow-hood been so terribly experienced? ruined trade, depopulated cities, desert fields; the effect of partial legislation, grinding absentee landlords, gaunt famine, black pestilence, unjust Church-rates and local despotism. All these have made weeping Erin indeed a widowed mother, whose heart bleeds for another's woe, while mindful of its own affliction.

Not only in Great Britain and the Emerald Isle are the popular sympathies blended with tearful rejoicings on this auspicious day; wherever the English language is spoken, or the name of Victoria celebrated, an offering of grateful praise ascends to heaven, in favor of one who is guiltless of political intrigue and a model for English mothers as well as for her sex in every clime.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Anniversary of Independence.

Two score and twelve revolutions of the earth have succeeded since this Sun of May shed its refulgence on a liberated people, and Argentines, with scant justice, regard this day as the greatest in their Kalendar. The tide of revolution has swept over the city with terrible and frequent visitation, destroying at times the very groundwork of social institutions; yet, amid the darkest scenes of tyranny and wildest outbursts of civil commotion, the Aurora of this morning has awakened some indistinct visions of patriotism. True, the heroes of that day have been forgotten, and scarcely the meaning of Freedom's nativity was comprehended by those who shouted Viva la Republica! True, the statue of Liberty has witnessed sanguinary orgies as well as popular rejoicing.

There are, nevertheless, many of our citizens who look beyond the glare of rockets and roars of rope-tumblers, to see the *coup d'Etat* of French and Rossi foreshadowing the resurrection of a new Nation. Perhaps they ill study the anticipations of those demagogues who labored to overthrow Spanish domination for the instalment of a healthy Republic. Mayhap they will confess that the efforts of this enthusiastic Irishmen and adventurous Italian have fallen short of the desired end. Still the country is indebted to those two foreigners for the National feast-day, and the spirits of French and Rossi, if conjured up from their resting-place, will tell Argentines that their mission is but half accomplished. Destiny has fixed on an humble citizen who wields both the sword and pen, to carry out the idea of 1810 — Never did the 25th of May fall on happier times, if the programme of Mitre, after such fair blossoms, produce good fruit. Never has a finer opportunity been lost, if any unlikely storm of factious opposition come to blast our ripening hopes. How heartily do we, of other lands, wish, that this anniversary of 1862 may become an era, far more memorable than that of 1810; that the latter inaugurated a dark period of turmoil and despotism to day may be the commencement of an age of Peace and Liberty.

Viva la República Argentina!

The Buenos Ayres Money Market.

In almost all countries there exists a money market, composed principally, of the leading bankers and capitalists of the place. In the most civilised countries, the influence of these men (regarding them as a body corporate) is, we may say, supreme: even the monarch bends to it. History affords us no instance when this powerful, but salutary, influence has been prejudicial to a people's welfare. Generally speaking, this more advanced the country, the stronger the money market influence.

If a government wants money, the loan has to be brought into the market, and even the Rothschilds' has been unable to take any large loan, without previously selling the greater part of the stock in the market.

But these, it will be said, are subjects with which we are all unacquainted, from the broker's clerk up to the finance minister—all are aware of the necessity of a money market.

What money market, may we ask, has Buenos Ayres? What influence does it exercise? We answer, most emphatically, none.

The Bolsa is composed of bright, intelligent men; but its influence they have none. No one has ever heard of the Bolsa being consulted on any financial scheme or important commercial enterprise? Which, of the many companies that exist in this city, have emanated from the Bolsa? Which have been kept on the Bolsa, and supported and quoted by the Bolsa? Not one.

It will be said—and with some color—that the Bank here has an overweening influence, and virtually deprives us of all power; and, in support of this argument, it will be urged that, if the Government wants money, it applies to the Bank; if a railway wants funds, it applies to the Bank; if individuals seek credit, they look for it in the Bank.

The truth, therefore, is, that in Buenos Ayres the Bank rules over all; and we are told that the Bank is the first position in our society are reduced to mere commercial-brokers, by this pernicious Bank influence.

But this is, at best, only a specious argument. The Bank could not hold this despotic sway if men were not so rash as to accord it.

The real secret of the matter is that, in this country, the members of the money market possess nothing to entitle them to the influence which we speak of. The Government securities are never quoted on the Bolsa, because the members hold none; the railway shares are unknown, because none wish to invest in them; the insurance shares are held by a few merchants, who lock them up in their safes from one end of the year to the other.

The Gas shares have been tried on the Bolsa frequently, but were found a failure; they met with few or no buyers.

Such has been the history of our money market, a miserable insignificant business in specie is the sole occupation of the members of the Bolsa.

We read now of an application by the Government for funds to extend the Western Railroad, the bank makes the loan but asks for a bottomry bond on the whole concern from Parque Station to Mercedes also the Government guarantee and further that all fines disposed of by the company shall be paid into the bank.

If the funds for continuing this road could only be obtained in the Bank we might be obliged to put up with its terms, but if on the contrary a plain open statement or report of this company was given to the public, if the company would let us know the names of all its stock and bond holders, and can show that it is a paying business not hazard the assertion that the funds necessary for the extension of this road would be raised by emitting preference shares, and thus save us from the dire necessity of augmenting the power and influence of an institution which monopolizes our money market, depriving us of the benefit of competition and intelligence

A Peep into the Policia

It is seldom, thank God, that we have to pay a visit either to the Calle Moreno or the Cuartel Libertad, the chief of Police; but we certainly should say: the seldomer the better; not that we have any definite complaint to make against our worthy City magnate the Chief of Police, but as we suppose the majority of our readers, like ourselves, seldom trouble his Honor, we think that a description of the outer man and inner Chamber would be interesting.

At half past 12 o'clock we waited upon his Honor, who was inspecting the back patio: a diminutive specimen of what is popularly termed a "Peebey," stood sentry at the door, and in the most urbane terms informed us that we must wait outside. We paced up and down the corredor ruminating on mundane things in general, and the pleasing sensation in particular we experience on being the right side of the door-way. Several fashionably dressed young nobs were lounging about, talking of the Progreso Ball, which several things to tell deeper into our breasts, the awful vicissitudes of life, perhaps some unlucky Progresista had committed some folly at the Ball and was now in durance vile, or possibly, what is even worse, some of the gay boys of last night, are to-day but insignificant policia officials.

Suddenly our attention was attracted by the entrance of a tall, stately looking personage, apparently in the autumn of life. We watched him; then entered [illegible] D. G. [illegible], introducing ourselves in the most unceremonious manner, and explained our business—candidly, by the way, and merely to inquire as to the propriety of hanging out a flag on the 24th and 25th of May—festivals of British and Argentine rejoicing But his honour, hardly listening to the motives which prompted our inquiry, demonstrated that judicial impatience which, even in police officers, is insufferable.

The humblest citizen has a right to expect common urbanity from a public servant; but we would remind the illustrious Gefe that when he is honoured with an editorial visit, the aristoc acy of intellect, which is supposed to be inseparable from such an office, is entitled to demand even more than respect from an individual incapable of occupying such a literary position.

We do not expect to find a Museum within the vicinity of stocks, bond scrips and vignettes; but we look for gentlemanly politeness from one who wears the highest insignia of Vidocq's profession.

The Buenos Ayres Budget.

The budget for the incoming fiscal year is before us. We regret that, owing to its length, we cannot give it in full to our readers. We like it for one thing, and that is the candour with which the minister informs the public that there is a deficit of two millions and a-half. One of the most injurious steps to a country's credit is to hide and cloak up such things, and saddle accumulating deficits upon posterity. The year should meet the year; and, so long as this principle is adopted, the country will always enjoy credit both at home and abroad. We regret to see such figures as a million and a quarter direct tax upon the only manufacturing business in the country—the saladero. In former years, this business afforded more employment than any other in the country, but now it is only carried on by the few who are willing to work for nothing, and with every risk of a loss.

We do not like to criticize too severely the budget, as we appreciate the difficulty of making both ends meet; but we do think that the half-million set down for guarding Patagonia would be far better employed in bringing out strong, healthy emigrants.

The imports and exports are too highly taxed, and the only feasible way for supplying the deficit is the sale of the public lands.

Until the Illinois Central Railway Company was started, the United States Government never calculated upon the immense resources of the public lands; and until every other means in this country is exhausted, will the Government doubt the immense revenue derivable from instalment purchases of the public lands.

Fray Bentos.

To the Editors of the *Standard*.

May 23, '62.

The news you gave us of this place, taken from the "Tribuna," is copied from the "Prensa Oriental"—the same news that I sent you, dated 21st March, except that respecting the Spanish doctor. Now, this doctor has got —or, I may say, he thinks he has got—a good billet; but, at the end of the month, we shall be able to give you better information: and although we have not seen your gas-house in B. Ayres, still we imagine there will be more smoke than gas. The next thing we want, is some dashing young priest, to take charge of the church; but perhaps he would want double the sum the doctor thinks he will get, which is $150. But we would advise any one who would like to come, to depend on his own resources for a living. The "Tribuna," or some one else, has made some gross mistakes, in saying that no billiards or playing-of cards is allowed. Who could believe such an absurdity! There are five billiard-tables constantly at work, and although cards are not allowed, still there is a considerable number of Entre-Rios-ano emigrants," who do nothing else but play at cards and billiards, and where they get the money from, Urquiza may inform you, and that is more than I can; but they take good care the commissary does not twig them, and I can say that our commissary has the finest set of young and decent policemen that I have ever seen in this country, and I doubt if you could find one of them without his pocket Testament (a pack of cards). There is always a "look-out" for him.

I have been expecting samples of gold from the diggings, but, as yet, none have arrived. Whether this is owing to the rains that we have had or not, I cannot say. I discoverer informed us, on the 20th ult, that he intended to send some samples to the Government, and, at the same time, enter his name to the "right of discovery." To-morrow, I intend to go and see the diggings myself; yet, I will acknowledge, that all I know about gold is, that it is a scarce article myself.

On the 19th ult, all the boatmen at this place were excommunicated and condemned to be well bound (bien amarrado), and sent to Paysandu, to receive their punishment. We are not aware that the authorities of Paysandu are empowered with extraordinary faculties, but it appears so. You can take the particulars from the "Reforma Pacifica." I am sorry to say that the boats of English vessels here are just as bad as the rest: there is a barque now in this port, that has taken passengers to the Villa del Salto. However, I mention no names; but in future, if any captain of a ship wants to get "posted" in the "Standard," he can employ himself in taking and bringing passengers from the steamers that arrive here. Not long since an English captain took on board the Villa del Salto a boatload of passengers and visitors, who pulled the boat over to the ship, and the captain being boat keeper alongside-his crew having gone to the grog-shops.

This is the result of the complaints of the boatmen of Gualeguaychu.

P. P.

Villa Mercedes.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

17th May 1862.

The other day we were agreeably surprised to see the flagon-staffs posted along the line of the intended railroad; this line has been surveyed for the third time: but now "in earnest" as one of the *corps* assured me. The line is marked throughout *this* land, and comes apparently direct from Lujan. We don't know the origin of this move here but certainly we wish the work would begin, although it will prove injurious to your former correspondent, and present humble servant, in some respects; but self is nothing in this case. A railroad to this town we will have sooner or later, and when it comes it is welcome.

The losses by the late *temporal* are said to be many, even lives lost; but there is little use in acquainting you with the details, on scattering bad news, though what follows is not (for us) pleasant. In the town itself, the local news is of interest, since it amounts to having our Judge (Criminal) removed from us, for another berth in the Capital; he is to be replaced

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by—we know not who. The present Juez has given general satisfaction; witness the numerously signed petitions to the high Court, to spare him to us. His character here, is of an urbane, humane, just and rightful Judge, and it is not well to take him from a people contented with his control, who may be not so, with his successor. If there be any faith in *fortuna*, he ought to remain. I understand he is not desirous to be removed.

Congress opens.

To-day, at 11 A.M, the National Congress opens.
President—Dr Dalmacio V. Sarsfield.
Secretary—Dr Rufino Elizalde
The Government Message will be read—Public admitted.
Session Chamber, the Provincial Camera.

The scientific plan of the Monitor.

Cap. Ericsson's idea in building the *Monitor* was to give the greatest buoyancy to the vessel, and as small a target as possible to the enemy, so as to enable him to completely protect every part, all its attachments and every person on board, when under the fire of an enemy. He conceived that to do this was to build a broad flat-bottomed vessel with vertical sides and pointed ends, so that it requires but a shallow depth to displace water sufficient to buoy itself up, though loaded with an impregnable armor upon its sides and a bomb-proof deck upon which is placed a shot-proof revolving turret containing two of the heaviest Dahlgren guns. To insure such a vessel the power of locomotion, it was only necessary to suspend beneath it a vessel of ordinary strength, sufficient by narrow and sloping at the sides, that if, as actual experiment has proven possible, the enemy's missile should pass below the shot-proof upper vessel, these sides can only be hit at such an angle that little harm is likely to ensue, and in its length approaching the bow only so nearly that its raking stem may receive the shot fired from directly ahead in the same way, and at the stern giving sufficient space to permit the dipping shot coming from directly aft to pass under the shot-proof end, directly on its course, without hitting the rudder, which is placed aloft the propeller.

The sides of the upper vessels are first formed of plate-iron, half an inch thick, outside of which is attached solid white oak, twenty-six inches thick which again receives the rolled iron armor of five inches thickness. The bomb-proof deck is supported by well stanchioned and diagonally braced oak beams, ten inches square, placed with their faces twenty-six inches apart, upon which is laid planking seven inches thick, covered with rolled plate-iron one inch thick. As the bottoms of these beams are on a level with the water-line, the armor above water is supported by a backing of forty one feet in depth. The lower vessel is of iron, one half inch thick, made in the usual manner, and contains in its after part, the steam machinery and coal, and in the forward part—the poop, being divided by a wrought iron bulk-head—the quarters for the officers and crew, and the ammunition and stores. In describing the upper and lower vessel, it must not be imagined that they are constructed separately; they form, together, one vessel; it is only as respects form that they can be regarded as two.

The Pilot House and Anchor.

[illegible] pilot-house which stands [illegible] pounds. The house stands five feet above the level of the deck. The anchor is suspended from a circular well, open at the bottom, situated in the extreme bow of the upper vessel, and connected with the eastern in the bow of the lower one. An arrangement is also provided for taking soundings below the water line.

Letter from New York.

It seems that the Post Office is to remain at its present inconvenient location, and it has been resolved, when the war is over, to enlarge the building by enclosing some fifty feet on Cedar street, and extending it twenty feet on Nassau street, so that the area will be 800 square feet. The cost of this improvement is only about $7000, and the Government cannot afford to do it at present—and this while millions are bestowed upon contractors and corrupt agents! Small brain-ed.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher seems to be as popular as ever with his congregation, for I take it that the annual sale of the pews affords a fair criterion of it. This took place a few evenings since, and the bidding was as high as last year, as much as $ 1999 premium being paid. The appointed price being only one hundred dollars, and the premium $ 6,324. Who wouldn't be the pastor of such a people! By the bye, Mr. Beecher is now one of the recognized editors of the Independent, but has made no sensation yet.

Bonner of the *Ledger*, I hear has engaged the strong man, Dr. Windship of Roxbury, Mass., to contribute exclusively to that journal. If his articles be as powerful as his muscular strength he will be invulnable.

The fiery fumbine of New York it a source of immense profit; and it should be so, provided it is used proportionate care and diligence on the part of the managers, and I must do them the justice to say that the ferries are admirably conducted. There are sixty ferry boats employed, and they carried last year 44,611,595 passengers, and not one accident occurred to them. It may therefore be inferred that the duties are properly attended to.

A "skating tournament" is on the *tapis*, to take place in the Central Park, when several prizes will be awarded to the most expert and graceful performers. A pair of silver mounted skates is the first prize. There will be prizes for ladies and gentlemen, but the ladies are not at among themselves. The Weavers, from Philadelphia, who are said to be the extraordinary things upon the ice, are to be present. The Boston skating rinks will govern the tournament.

The allotment system for the volunteers is expected to work very satisfactorily. More than two thirds of the companies visited by the Commissioners have refused to draft, after long person average, about 89 man out of $13 per month. If the regiments from this State generally do as well, it is estimated that from seven to eight millions of dollars will annually be returned to the families of volunteers in New York State alone.

The theatres are doing a fine business and are fair every evening. Mr. Wallack has struck a fresh vein on the old comedies, which are exceedingly well played. Mrs. Story, who is quaint in every thing, excels in comedy, and her charming expression, natural ladies are among the principal attractions of the performances.

Barnum has picked up a curiosity a mountebank, a sort of Punch and Judy show, a [illegible] [illegible] blowing, and the bigger the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY MAY 19th 1862.

Monthly Review for British Packet.

The May despatches from the River Plate are generally interesting, as they contain, every year, an account of the Opéning of Legislative Chambers, the Government Message, and festivities of Independence. Never has any packet been bearer of more eventful news than this of May 1862; not even the memorable battle of Pavon, nor the downfal of any administration, even including that of Rosas, equals in importance the Inauguration of Congress. All minor items are forgotten in sight of this grand realization, which promises better than glorious victories, or European alliance. We will, however, mention some preliminary events beginning with May 1st: on that day the Government Message, which we have published in full, gave a comprehensive a report of the country, as we could have desired; and the Chambers of this Province were opened, possibly for the last time, as Congress has since occupied their place.

Nothing occurred of import in the interior, excepting the armistice between the Federal General Peñaloza, and Governor Mitre. After various unsuccessful efforts to subdue that champion of opposition, a pacific arrangement has terminated his warfare. The elections in the several provinces passed off in favor of B Ayres, although some of the Deputies are divided on the question of Capital. At Cordova some rioting was said to have arisen from the interference of our garrison at the polling—booths, which gave that Government a plea for postponing the elections, and this has created a supposed flaw debarring the Cordovese from admission to Congress.

Preparations, on a magnificent scale, were made, to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence, and Instalation of the National Assembly. For some time it was doubtful whether the number of Deputies, arrived from the provinces, would reach the necessary quorum, by the 25th. On the eve of that festival a fresh batch came from Rosario, and a preparatory session was held same day. Public confidence was strengthened by this act, and the city wore a gay aspect on the holiday of Freedom. About the hour of noon, the Senate-doors were thrown open, and the multitude that thronged around the entrance was insatiable, for the house cannot hold 300 persons. Don Marcos Paz, a highly popular gentleman, was named President of the Senators, and Dr. Obligado of the Deputies. General Mitre, who may be regarded as President of the republic, having read his message and formally inaugurated the Assembly, invited the members of Congress to accompany him to the Cathedral, where a solemn Te-Deum was entoned by our worthy bishop, Dr. Escalada.

All the state-officers, foreign agents and Argentine notabilities were present: the National Guards and troops of the line were formed outside and, at the close, passed in review before the column of Liberty, in the Plaza. Here a lamentable accident resulted in the death or mutilation of some persons by the falling of an immense ladder which the Chief of Police had not taken care to remove. Sr. Cazon is one of those magnates too common in Republics; on a recent occasion he insulted a British subject for presuming to ask permission to hang out a flag on the Queen's birthday; this dignitary, in his zeal for the laws, *forgot* to take out his own conch-patent, [while fining his neighbours], and was very justly punished for such omission. It is to be hoped that one of the first steps of Congress will be to appoint efficient agents in such public offices as are at present held by surly ceremonialists.

Of late, many measures, of great utility have been started. There are two projects for water-works and city drainage. The national fleet has been hired out for steam river-transit, and most of our late warriors are converted into peaceful citizens, which already begins to produce good effects. The high rate of gold for paper-money is the only draw-back, and it is rumoured our Government proposes a salutary remedy by fixing the price of doubloons. General Mitre assisted at the banquet of the English Legation, on the Queen's birthday: we are told not a single Irishman was of the happy meeting, although 95 per cent of our colonists are from the Emerald Isle, some of them men of high position and intelligence. This is a miserable piece of provincialism, unworthy of the day we celebrate,—and condemned by such good taste who do not think the name of Irishman incompatible with the qualities of a gentleman and a scholar. It was rumoured that the Queen's health, by some mistake, was not proposed but the matter remains in doubt. Mr Thornton is going home by this packet, his secretary having arrived lately to take charge of the Legation. The new British Hospital is now on a stable footing, our Irish residents having joined with our English and Scotch brethren in contributing to it as liberally as if it were a Repeal Club.

Rains have been so plentiful that there are no apprehensions of a drought. The prospects of our countrymen are flattering in the extreme; the demands for British compensation have been arranged between Mr. Thornton and Government in a sum approximating £13,000, and the claims against Paraguay have been similarly settled.

The British Races come off to-morrow and after.

But if the political retrospect of the month affords such hope and promise, inferior in no manner is the commercial futurity of this country. Schemes, gigantic but sound, and fraught with the greatest importance, are before the Government for approval. Some have already received the requisite sanction, whilst others await only a few modifications to be adopted.

The proposal of Mr. Edward Lumb, for the construction of a railway from this city to Chascomus (a town 30 leagues south of Buenos Ayres) has, with unimportant alterations, been accepted by the Government.

Mr Lumb encountered much opposition, but finally triumphed. It becomes our pleasing duty to testify to the liberality of the Government towards every effort which has for its object the advancement of the country; and although 7 per cent interest guarantee was regarded by many as exorbitant, rather, however, than allow an enterprise of such importance to the proper development of the industrial resources of the country miscarry, the Government lent its influence to pass the measure.

The Western Railway, which is principally owned by the Government, we hold shares to the extent of twenty millions currency, is about being extended to the town of Mercedes, which is one of the largest and most important country towns in this province.

The extension of this road will involve an expense of 30 millions, which, at the solicitation of the Government, the National Bank has agreed to advance, on terms which plainly indicate the credit which that company enjoys amongst the directors of this institution.

It is to be regretted that the only railway actually working in this province should, with so plausible an object as its extension, find it necessary to shun the money market, and borrow from an institution which exacts terms apparently incompatible with the solvency of the borrower.

San Fernando Railway.

Mr. Eugene Murray is pushing on the works with great energy. The earthworks as far as Belgrano are now nearly completed: the passenger and goods station at Buenos Ayres is progressing; the laying of the rails and sleepers was commenced yesterday! The first section, as far as Belgrano, will open by the 9th July; gangs of men are employed, day and night, to ensure its completion on that day. The bridges over the Palermo chico, the Maldonado, and the small streams, are nearly all complete.

The completion of this road will tend greatly to restore public confidence in similar enterprises.

Dry Goods report.

This month we have very little difference to notice in our dry goods trade which may be said to be almost the same as last month.

Collections in currency have improved, but are difficult in gold which still rules high.

Greys of all descriptions are in good demand and holders more firm in their pretensions.

Piloo cloths and other classes suitable for army purposes have been in demand and stocks are limited. Chalies, small flower fruit have been scarce and enquired for.

Several auctions have taken place during the month but on the whole the prices obtained have not been satisfactory; bramantes of fine qualities however have obtained fair rates.

The demand for the Provinces and Paraguay has been very small. The former is mainly due to the unsettled state of the Cuyo Provinces where the disturbances caused by the marauding army of General Peñaloza have endangered the roads, and interrupted to a large extent the ordinary course of business.

From our country districts the demand has also slackened since about the middle of the month. Nearly all the orders have been fulfilled and according to reliable information few more will come, as stocks are sufficient for the present season's consumption.

The high rate of specie, which yet prevail, against the interest and prosperity of our trade, injure most considerably our dry goods trade. The dealers are not willing to buy in specie while the present rates continue and business cannot be expected to improve sensibly until they give way.

Produce Report.

Our produce market has experienced no important alteration since last month.

The slaughter has been limited, amounting to 22,500 head of cattle, which is under the average ratio.

Cattle are lean and prices comparatively high; the saladeros accordingly have not worked much.

The demand for the majority of articles is not active nor expected to improve until the arrival of sufficient shipping in our port and more favourable rates of freights.

Other general remarks may be taken from our last circular, as quotations with little difference have continued the same.

Salted ox and cow hides—13,400 novillo hides have been sold at 43rls, 500 cow at 36 1/2 and 700 at 37 1/2 Present stock unsold about 8,500 hides.

Salted horse do—3,000 sold at 15 3/4rls. no stock on hand.

Tallow—420 pipes have been sold at 16rls. and no stock remains.

Mare's grease—59 pipes have been sold without casks at from 244 to 45 currency.

Jerked beef—The present stock consisting of about 62,000 quintals is difficult of sale chiefly on account of the want of entitable shipping to export it. Sales amount to 15,000 quintal. at prior prices.

Dry ox and cow hides—Hides for North America are in good demand and present stock consists of only 3,000 at 43rls.

For Germany the stock is great and demand not active. Sales have taken place as follows: 4500 novillo matadero hides at 49 14rls. cow 44 1/2; nominal quotation for common camp hides half ox and half cow 48rls: stock 30,000 hides.

37,000 hides have been sold for France, Spain and Italy as follows.

Italy, 15,000 of American description at 44rls, ox and heavy bull at 45 and 46 rls.

6,000 Paraguay hides at 48, to 48 1/2rls, 11,000 from Cordova at 40 42 rls. 6,000 Entre Rios 47 to 48 1/2. Corrientes 45 to 47, 1,000 Calf and low weight 39 to 40. Stock of Cordova hides 5,000, Entre Rios and Corrientes 10,000. Of the latter 5,000 have been sold for the Mediterranean and 7,000 for the United States.

The present stock of classified and unclassified hides is 58,000.

Wools.—During the month arrivals have been about 1:0,000 arrobes. Sales amount to 200,000 arrobes of all descriptions at very firm rates. 15,000 arrobes from Cordova have been sold at from 32 to 33 rls. Present stock of wools from this Province and the others amounts to from 245 to 250,-000 arrobes.

Present value is, for fine qualities, 29 to 30, good mixed 85 to 90, and 70 to 80; mixed middling 60 to 70, low mixed 50 to 55, creole and inferior 40 to 45. Corrientes unwashed 20 rls, Cordova washed 32 a 33 rls.

Total imports this season are about 2,250,000 arrobes. The want of shipping, and the small quantities of fine descriptions which are more easy of sale have prevented the present stock from being cleared off. Holders of inferior qualities are ir in their pretensions but it is expected that prices will decline a little during the ensuing month and nearly all the present stock exported.

Bones.—As the Saladeros have slaughtered but little during the present month bones have not been offered in large quantities. Two sales have been made this month for over 150,000 bones at 12 hard dollars per English ton.

Comestibles.

Our comestibles market is very ill assorted on account of the insufficiency and inadequateness of imports to meet the demand. There is an active demand for staple articles but no stock in first hands.

The high rates of specie so injurious to our local trade yet prevail, but it is confidently expected that they will decline in view of the increased probabilities of a sound peace and permanent political stability in the country.

The greater part of our quotations in the comestibles trade are nominal, although we expect that the proximate arrival of many cargoes now due will supply the demand, and increase our commercial activity.

Spirits.—This is the season of greatest consumption and prices have been maintained: ex *Minas* from Hamburg 183 casks sold at 32 hard dollars, 500 demijohns, 5 gallons, $ 112 currency duty 1 gold, 500 2 1/2 à 3 gallons at $ 60 and 500 do. 1 gallon at $ 24.

Of American descriptions there is no stock and the demand has increased, 105 casks ex Pyramid sold at 94 hard dollars.

Havana classes are also scarce and prices very firm, 176 pipes ex Guadalupe sold at 32 hard dollars, in bond, another parcel of strong quality at 33; 965 jars do. at 18 rials and 80 pipes sold, second-hand at 54 patacons.

Brazil spirits are of scarce sale and prices have improved 200 pipes from Bahia and 360 from Rio Janeiro have obtained respectively 37 1/2 a 38 silver dollars.

Rice.—There is no stock of American, Brazil or Italian. Demand is very active and all the stock of East Indian rice is in the hand of speculators, but owing to the want of imports it diminishes every day. About 3,000 sacks have been retailed during the month at prices ranging from 10 to 11 1/2 hard rials.

Sugar.—Very few imports. 300 barrels to arrive from Europe sold at 21 1/2 rials, 200 do from Europe 20 1/2 650 barrels from Antwerp per Bato, 400 per Lamton 500 per Golden Eagle have been sold at private rates, paid to be 20 1/2 rls.

Havana. the only sale is that of 650 barrels per Magdalena at $ 28 in bond for blanco bajo, and 54 1/2 for quebrado.

Pernambuco is in good demand 1700 barrels having been sold at 17 1/2 rls, for first class, 16 3/4 for 2d, 16 1/4 for 3d, 14 for quebrado and 13 for terciado. Of Rio Janeiro and Bahia there is no stock.

Coffee.—No stock. Prices have advanced. 165 casks sold from 17 to 17 1/4 silver dollars. 100 sacks ex Mersey sold at private terms.

Ale.—As this is the season of lowest consumption demand has decreased considerably and only small quantities can be disposed of, with assortment of porter and half bottles.

Gin.—Stock is very small and prices firm. 400 demijohns from Hamburg sold at 11 3/4 rls. 2 0 doz. flasks from Holland at $38 duty paid. 500 do at $35, 1200 demijohns 2 1/2 and 3 gallons, and 250 pipes landing in bond at 11 3/4rls, 1500 doz flasks Holland Labertad and 900 do Iseo $54 duty paid 500 do Archer $60.

Flour.—The price of native wheat having fallen it has injured the sale of foreign flours which have been sold in small parcels and with difficulty. 250 barrels ex Richard Mitchell sold at $340 duty paid, and 1100 barrels from Texas, ex Rio Janeiro at 7 hard dollars in bond.

Cradlewick.—All the stock both here and Montevideo is in the hands of speculators and consequently the market is but ill resorted.

Tobacco.—Prices have declined but slightly on account of the want of assortment in the market, which has caused all the arrivals to be taken up at present high rates. Sales have been made as follows ex Teresa 2.= 25 bales hoja buena 34 hard rials in bond 19 do middling 27rls. 14 do medio bajo 24rls. 7 do 21rls, ex Virgen 4 Palmas 198 bales hoja buena 32rls, middling 25 a 26rls, pie 23rls.

Brazil superior qualities have been sold at 8 patacons and 180 duty paid and 250 rolls from Rio per Mersey at 7 patacons.

Wines.—The market is unprovided of superior qualities and present high rates oblige dealers to obtain in view of the imports on the way. Stock is limited. 200 pipes of Catalan wine ex Pepe from Barcelona sold duty paid at $20-25; 200 do in bond 23 patacons 320 pipes at 25 patacons, 250 pipes Gaseta at 62. 50 do do at 66' 216 do Mairales at 65, and 200 pipes ex Rengo from Barcelona 65 patacons.

COLON THEATRE.

To-night,

IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.

By Miss ALTIERI.

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THE STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM. NIL VERI NON "AUDAM DICERE". (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY, MAY 29th 1862.

SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Chamber of Deputies.

The President, Dr. Obligado, and 27 members present.

The acts of the last session were read by the secretary, Dr Quintana, and being approved of, signed by the President.

The Secretary then read a communication from the Legislatura of Corrientes, intimating the election of Deputies for that province, which had come off on the days appointed by General Mitre. This was ordered to be enrolled in the archives. The very important law concerning the nomination of the future President and Vice-President of the Republic, along with its corollary vote of confidence to Gen. Mitre, and his continuation as provisional President, was handed down from the Senators to this Chamber. Its purport is to recognise publicly the great services of our Governor, and forecast, as it were, his election as Chief Magistrate in the period [three months] fixed for the close of provisional government.' The Message comes in for a just meed of praise.

A committee was named of the following gentleman to report on the projected law: Messrs. Alsina Quintana, Cabral, Rdiz, Moreno, and Villanueva.

Snr. Zavaleta, in the name of the Regulatory Commission, stated that his colleagues found great difficulty in arranging the formula to be adhered to in the Sessions of Deputies, and begged to suggest that the Hon. Chamber do adopt one of the Provincial *Reglamentos* or any other that might seem it.

Sr. Marmol deprecated warmly the spirit of *finesse* which had entered into the deliberation on this point. It did not require great erudition, deep studies or mathematical calculations, to adopt a formula, whereby the Chamber should be guided. No grand invention or novelty was looked for, the great object being to commence time. Already two whole sessions were passed in the dry preliminary of choosing a formula.

Here there was some interruption by several members together, who debated rather facetiously the preference of a Reglamento.

Don Adolfo Alsina alluded to that observed by the late Paraná Chambers, while others proposed the *Reglamento* of 1826.

Dr. José M. Gutierrez, moved that the formula of the Congress of '26 be adopted, and it being voted, was passed by a large majority.

Snr. Marmol, adverting to the impoliey of protracted discussions, said—the country is not yet organised; everything is provisional; let us make a step forward each day, for of course I cannot see matter for slow deliberation when no time should be lost. We are, it is true, preparing the ground for our intended operations, but let us cast a look on other countries. Take up, for example, the Acts of the French Legislature or British Parliament: there you will see the destiny of a great nation, with all its stupendous effects, contained in a line. Here our statutes are folios. Let me not be supposed to imply that the merits or demerits of a document depend on its prolixity. I merely maintain that we may be pressed with

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position to retire to the antechamber for consultation, when Don J. A. Garcia inquired whether it was resolved to suspend the session, which was answered in the negative.

The Deputies then withdrew for about an hour, and, on their return, it was perceived there were three who did not present themselves. Dr Quintana spoke:—I feel bound to make known my view of the projected laws, which demand serious reflection, and cannot be hurriedly settled. Although the Senate first passed the bills to a special commission before submitting them to our body, there are grave difficulties to be avoided, which might, if not legitimately, at least actually, compromise this Chamber. I do not wish to force my opinion on the Assembly, but beg to propose an adjournment of the House, to consider the matter. It ought to be remembered that the chief aim is to go on rightly rather than rapidly.

The President wished to impress on the members the great importance of punctuality to the appointed hours, after which he had announced the expediency of meeting at noon, adding that this would be in conformity with the practice of the Senators. Sr. Rivadavia lamented the loss of time from irregular attendance, and insisted that the hour could not conveniently be changed. The President confirmed the hour already appointed, that is 11 A.M.

Some controversy arose on the number of members that should act on committees. It was urged that 3 is not preferable to 5 for this purpose, when the President observed that the number could be augmented as soon as the House counted its full force by the addition of those Representatives who have not yet arrived. For the present all such committees formed must be regarded as provisional.

The Chamber then adjourned. The Senators meet to-day at noon.

FOR ENGLISH READERS.

Chascomus Railway.

We have great pleasure in announcing, by to-day's supplement to mail, that Dr. H. A. Green, the eminent shipbroker and representative of Messrs. Baring, of this city, by the mail-steamer "Merseyt," on yesterday, for England. He takes with him the official documents of the concession to the Legislature, to Sir. Lacaly, for the Southern Railway.

The works are about to be commenced immediately, and we have to congratulate the country on such hopes, of the carrying on an enterprise fraught with the prosperity of our industrial resources; for the character of the *concessionaire* is guarantee of its success. The length of line is 75 miles, through a rich, grazing country, also suitable for agricultural.

Chascomus is the great emporium of the south of this province, and there are no natural obstacles, even of a slight nature, to be passed. Government guarantees 7 per cent on a maximum of £10,000 per mile.

Diphtheria.

To define Diphtheria is not our object, as there are so many in the field about it, but we have to call the attention of our readers to the fact that fear are getting tired of the subject; but looking over our files of the London Times, our attention was attracted to the following important statement:—

"This is the second case of death by diphtheria occurring in its most malignant and intractable form at 18, Edgware-road, Marylebone, within 15 days. The drains belonging to this house were disturbed by the authorities of the vestry of Marylebone on the 29th of November last, and kept open until the 7th of December. The drain which is stated to have been a perfectly efficient one, and passed from the back of this and adjoining houses to the sewer, was reversed and carried through the basement to another sewer This was done, not on account of any effluvium or defect of drainage in this house, but ostensibly on account of the drains being out of order at 33, Upper Seymour street, the next street, running at a right angle. The portion of the old drain belonging to this house was bricked up and accordingly the two sections of the old drain about the house as *cul de sacs*, the alteration having been carried on in this house only. Since this disturbance of the drains and alteration of its course it is stated that the watercloset, &c, of the house have never been so free from effluvium as heretofore, and it is impossible to dis-associate the occurrence of this malig nant disease in this particular house and family from the circumstances therein stated relating to the drainage."

The effluvium in this City from these sinks of filth while, his other countries are known as water-closets, is enough to create every epidemic that has been ever heard or known of, were it not for the natural salubrity of the climate how long the City fathers mean to trust to this salubrity we don't know; but the man who proposes to effect a thorough sewerage for Buenos Aires should be hailed as a public benefactor, and the Municipality that would have the temerity to reject such a project on trivial grounds, merits to be locked up for 12 consecutive hours in some of the dilapidated old closets of the City of Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Congress.

For the information of our readers we give the following list of Senators and Deputies who compose the Argentine Congress:

SENATORS.

Buenos Aires—Vacant—Rizalde
Catalina—Velez Sarsfield—Pheco
Santa Fé—Gonzalez—Cullen
Corrientes—Madariaga
Catamarca—Navarro—Moreno
Tucuman—Paz—Vega
Entre-Rios—Carril—Echeverria
Santiago—Borges—Olmos
San Juan—Rawson—Gomez
San Luis—Daract

DEPUTIES.

Buenos Aires — Obligado, Alsina, Quintana, Obligado A. C., Marmol, Castro, Gutierrez, Elizalde F., Garcia J. A. Montes de Oca, Castillo, and Alvarellos.

Santa Fe—Oroño, Granel,
Entre Rios—Cue, Rio, Moreno,
Corrientes—Ferreyt, Cabral,
Mendoza—Villanueva, Rodriguez Blanco,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

WEEKLY STANDARD.

NIL FALSI AUDEAM, NIL VERI NON "AUDEAM DICERE." (*Cicero*).

THURSDAY MAY 29th 1862.

Gen. Mitre's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen Senators and Deputies.

In the name of the peoples who have confided to me the noble task of presiding over this assembly, in the name of the city of Bs. Aires which has had the honor of dispensing you its hospitality, I salute ye as representatives of the Argentine independence assembled in that spirit of fraternity which gives promise of a great nation not animated with the rancorous feelings which forbode public ruin.

I thank ye, for the whole nation, that ye have traversed immense distances, and hurried with alacrity to respond to my summons for the inauguration of Congress on this memorable anniversary. To-day will be doubly celebrated by futurity, both for the first effort to establish our nationality, and for the meeting of Congress, wherein all the members of the great Argentine family, without exception of a single province, are oversha-dowed by one common law.

I hope that your number will soon be complete Already from every corner of the Republic, the elect of the people come to incorporate themselves with you. I cherish, also, the idea that you will, with all due respect for the laws, immediately admit those Deputies who await, outside the doors, your sovereign decision touching some trifling informality which is nowise comparable with the great object of your Assembly. (Bravo, bravo!)

As soon as the 14 provinces shall be duly represented in your body, it will be easier to devote yourselves to those important questions in which are centred the people's hopes.

This task, though arduous, will be prolific in glory, for it is yours to consolidate, with firm hand, the edifice of Argentine nationality, which has been rudely shaken by 50 years of bloody rivalries, errors and calamities. It is yours to establish a free rule, based on order, a brotherly alliance between the provinces, and a great government for all, in truth and equity, as is the sway of the Most High on earth.

I pray that heaven will bless your labours, and the spirit of the Supreme Legislator preside over your councils.

It affords me great satisfaction to lay before ye, in my message the political and administrative state of the country as well regarding its internal management as its relations with foreign nations. At the same time, I render account of the powers so spontaneously bestowed on me by the Provinces and of the National Exchequer, since my election as Provisional President.

Having fulfilled this honorable duty, I feel animated with hope and confidence in that sublime enthusiasm which must excite all Argentines throughout the Globe, and rely on that manly fortitude which has supported us under such terrible ordeals. I therefore proclaim before God and the people that CONGRESS is OPENED and the Legislative Sessions of the Argentine Senators are inaugurated. [Applause]

Senators and Deputies!—Permit me to invite you on this day, which, as I have said, will prove doubly memorable for the country to offer up thanks in the Temple of the Most High, for this festival of Peace and Harmony, whereon the

we have suspiciously commenced the deliberations of the Argentine Congress.

The Argentiné Congress.

(By a non-spectator.)

On Sunday the 25th inst. the Argentine Congress was formally opened in this City.

On important occasions such as the present every accommodation should be afforded the press, but such things it would seem are not customary in this modern Athens. A card of invitation is unknown, here and even a civil answer from the Chief of Police down to the janitor of Congress Hall cannot be expected.

At the imminent risk of experiencing 3 inches of a bayonet we presented ourself at the private entrance of the Chambers, and on requesting permission to enter; the doorkeeper a dusky specimen of humanity directed us to go round the corner; nevertheless we had no intention, for the sake of Argentine politics, to get ourself squeezed into a cocked hat: with the most christian suavity we determined to argue the *point* with our friend of the tooth-pick, but he poor soul could not comprehend what the d—l was the "Standard": "come to-morrow with your Standard and we will see what it is" was the only reply; at last a mellow looking gentleman came to our rescue and told the sentry to pass the "Standard": while the benighted individual evidently ruminated what is the Standard, what is the Standard" and where does he come from".

Inside we met with another sentry who sported a flint musket: passing him we found ourself at last at the scene of operations, but the house was crowded to overflowing: every one was there trying to get a peep at the assembled statesmen: seeing that it was absurd to think of using our paper and pencil we resolved to retrace our steps and if possible persuade our friend of the mellow aspect to procure us some convenient place; being brought to a stand by the last mentioned sentry we urged in vain that one of the street door was cailed Moreno was impracticable, and that we had just entered by this passage which he so jealously guarded: his orders however were imperative; the door was open to all who wished to enter, but none were suffered to return, thus verifying the infernal adage,—of the Mantuan bard:

"facilis est descensus Averni"
sed revocare gradum, hic labor
hoc opus est.

Meanwhile several important measures were broached, and current report gave out that Dr. Marcos Paz was elected President of Congress, and the Cordovan deputies were sent to rusticate: there was some applause: the most crashing feature was an awful destruction of hats.

Dr. Syetaz on the May Festivals.

DEAR SIR,—*Grizzle* and I arrived safely at the 11 de Setiembre, on Friday evening, both of us pretty much fagged, though naturally anxious to share in the festivities of the season. Being comparatively strangers in this town, neither of us exactly knew the shortest road to the Plaza.

For some time, however, my tagacious companion followed his nose and instinct with remarkable precision, as, by good fortune, a grass-cart was slowly progressing ahead of us. Overtaking the driver, I questioned him as to the nearest stable-yard. The surly fellow gave a contemptuous look at my cropped charger, intimated that he was not a guide, and pointed to a house where performing a thousand antics to an admiring crowd of well dressed people; for a moment my eye rested upon the clown, then I surveyed the gorgeous decorations of the triumphal arch consisting of three transparencies; the centre being a welcome to the Argentine Congress of 62; to the left an old man with a bucket of water emblematic of the River Plate, and an angel of exceedingly fat proportions bearing an olive branch. I had no time to see more, for the acrobats having concluded by walking up a tight rope to the Cabildo clock; the crowd began to push in all directions at once and with some difficulty. I made my way to the Colon Theatre, I asked for a lunets but found that every seat in the house had been bought up a week before.

The evening fireworks were very brilliant, and nothing marred the festivity except casual squibs which frightened some women in my vicinity, or a rocket stick threatening annihilation to some hat.

Sunday morning I joined the grand parade mounted upon my faithful Grizzle. The artillery was formed in the plaza Mayo, and the national guards were filed on either side of the Cathedral.

General Nazar a bluff looking officer commanded the review, and at 1½ past one the Congress being overo a flourish of trumpets was heard and a long procession directed itself towards the church. I perceived a goodly array of generals in cocked hats, diplomatic agents in gold and silver laces, and public functionaries of all grades: last of all came General Mitre on grande forme, who I fancied regarded me or Grizzle with a smile of recognition, playing the immense crowd to enter the sacred edifice, and join in the Te Deum I strolled through the plaza; at the close of the ceremony an unlucky accident threw a gloom over the public minthe, by some neglect: an immense ladder had been left standing in front of the *Arch*, and as the artillery was defiling one of the gun carriages struck it so violently as to overset it; in its fall smashing several lamps, and killing or wounding a number of persons: great blame should be attached to those authorities on whom devolved the execution of the municipal orders. I do not know if the Chief of Police can vindicate himself from the charge of a gross oversight for the artillery man was certainly the least to blame. There is much talk of the banquet at the English legation on the Queen's birth day: as I was not invited I can only mention two strange features related to me concerning it; among the guests were English, Scotch, Spaniards, Argentines &c, but not a single Irishman was present, to represent the brightest jewel in the British Crown; stranger still, the object of the dinner was apparently forgotten, her majesty's health not having been given. I would suggest for the sake of hospitality and loyalty in opposition to red tape and etiquette, the dinner be given over again as the former banquet reminded one of the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

Syntax.

Paraguay.

By the S. S. Ipora, we have dates up to May 10th. News at Asuncion was very slack, and we hear no more of President Lopez' abdication. The railway was progressing so rapidly that it was soon to be opened as far as the Capilla de Itaugua. The Government adopted a wise measure in setting the convicts to work as carpenters, which is a vast improvement on our system of "voteranos". Street pavement occupies much attention, and we are assured that Paraguay after a little more exhibit a lesson to neighbors in this item. A large range of houses has been put up for the accommodation of Englishmen and natives employed on the railway, The President Has received a work entitled "Republic of Paraguay" which is dedicated to him by the author, M. Alfred du Graty of Brussels: the colorings are favorable, being drawn from "grateful reminiscences of that people." The steamers "Tacuari" and "Ypora" had arrived at Asuncion from this port. Imports for April at 20 & 25 p.$\frac{c}{o}$ produced $15,165‡ silver: exports, from 5 to 20 p.$\frac{c}{o}$, gave $7,820‡.

The scientific plan of the Monitor.

The Turret.

The turret spoken of above is for the protection of the men while working the guns; in fact, no one is exposed or seen by the enemy. The turret revolves, and consists, first, of a rolled, plate-iron skeleton, one inch thick, to which is riveted two thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates. Outside of these riveted plates are six thicknesses, of one inch each, of rolled iron plates bolted firmly to the first two thicknesses with screw bolts, having deep counter-sunk heads on the outside and nuts within, so that if in action the enemy's shot should loose any of the plates, they can easily be refastened. The seams are vertical, and these break joints with each other, consequently, no shot can strike the seam of more than one thickness. The top is covered with a bomb proof roof, placed six inches down within the turret, and perforated with holes. In addition to the above the gunners are protected by a shield, within the turret, of one and a half inch thickness.

FOR WHAT THE MONITOR WAS INTENDED.

The Ericsson Battery was not intended for an ordinary cruiser, but for the defence of our harbors and coast, and for operations such as these in which she has just achieved such a signal success. She is enabled to carry eight days' fuel, and thus can proceed easily from port to port along our seaboard. Provisions for three months can be stowed away in her, a condensing apparatus for supplying fresh water to the officers and crew is fitted up on board.

THE LAST TRIAL TRIP OF THE MONITOR AND ITS RESULTS.

Last Monday the *Monitor* went on a trial trip down the Bay, about five miles beyond Fort Lafayette. Her steering qualities were found to be all that could be desired.

The guns were fired to test the question which had been mooted, of whether the concussion within the turret would not be so great as to injure seriously the ears of the men. First, a blank cartridge was fired, with the hatches in the roof open. Then a charge of canister, weighing 135 pounds, with 15 pounds of powder, with the hatches still open, and finally the same charge with the hatches closed, as they will be under the fire of the enemy. It was found that in every part of the interior of the turret it was considerably less than when standing near such a gun fired in the open ir. The sailors stationed at the guns, and who expected to handle them shortly against the enemy, all expressed themselves delighted at the success of the trial. The speed of the vessel by the ship log was 6 h.d knots, the engines making 65 revolutions.

We have not heard of the *Monitor* pro

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vious to this news of her success, was by a bark which arrived here yesterday morning. The bark reported that, on the 7th inst., at 10 P. M., off Barnegat, she passed the *Monitor* in tow, bound for Fortress Monroe.

This magnificent success in her first trial, will settle all questions as to her efficiency.

LIEUT. WERDEN.

Lieut. J. R. Werden, it will be recollected, at the commencement of the rebellion was captured by the rebels, after having conveyed dispatches from the Government to the National fleet off Pensacola, and imprisoned several months at Montgomery. He was exchanged a short time ago, and was immediately assigned to the *Monitor*, in which, as will be seen from the dispatches, he has done most efficient service.

LOCAL EVENTS.

WEEKLY STANDARD—Our weekly paper will be ready for transmission to Europe on Wednesday morning.

As usual we shall print an extra number independent of the packet edition.

LAING V. DICKSON—A full report of this suit will be publi-hed in Wednesday's weekly and daily edition, in time for the packet.

HESSES AGOTE & IMBERT—have established an auctioneering business in this City at calle Tacuari N.° 13. They are well known, and we hope they will do a good business. On Wednesday they sell 1,000 mestiza sheep by auction at Moron, without reserve; we are informed that the sheep must be sold, no matter what they fetch, and that if $20 is the highest bid they will be sold, although the sheep last year were bought at $45 each.

SAD ACCIDENT—On Sunday we regret to say that the stupendous ladder which for some days had been in front of the arch way at the Plaza, was knocked down by an artillery waggon, killing a young lady whose name we have not heard and severely wounding many in the crowd.

CONCERT—On Sunday night Colon was crowded to excess, not even standing room could be got. His Excellency the Governor, Ministers, deputies, &c, were all there the National Hymn was sung with great effect and every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of the admiring audience. Altieri sang to oblige the public, as it was evident to all that she was laboring under a severe indisposition.

DR. SINTAX & GRIZZLE—Are in town; we give in another column the Doctor's account of the festivities.

THE CONGRESS.—The Congress was formally opened on Sunday we have to return our best thanks to the master of ceremonies for the splendid accommodation afforded the press nothing could be more complete, pens ink, paper even cushioned chairs were placed at our disposal, quite on the European style. (!) A Congress that is so anxious to afford every convenience, for the publicity of their proceedings merits the most graphic description from the Editor's pen.

On 'Change

May 23th.

Ounces opened to-day at 41¾ 1/2 and closed at 41¾. A few have been sold at 41¾ 1/2 at 15 days time.

About half the cargo of salt per *Messenger* 2500 fanegas sold at 10 1/2 hard rials on board.

No business, at least of importance has taken place at the plaza; this day being half holiday, and the same has occurred in other branches of business.

To-day's sales are as follows:

Cuttapercha.

350 dry horse hides $31.

Classified do.

1,000 american hides 20. lbs weight (on Saturday) 43 1/2 rls.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 24th

From Montevideo, S. Misisippi.

From Rosario, S. Dolorcitas, with 48 passengers.

From Corrieutes, Salto, National " war-steam Uruguay ports, S. Villa Salto with 117 passengers.

Italian brigantine Angelo, 204 tons Captain Seghezza, from Genoa 7th Feb., to Guillot Bertarelli and Co, with 13 passengers and general cargo.

Oriental barque Primogenito, 264 tons, Captain Pereyra, from Monte video 18th inst, in ballast.

Italian brig Hydra, 199 tons, Capt. Megliorni, from Genoa 20th Feb.

Spanish schooner "Rosario" 127 tons from Barcelona 4th. March, with wines &c.

Dutch brig "Waterbuizen" 152 tons from Hamburg 19th February to Rosenthal Gayen & Co. with assorted cargo.

25.

Brit. barque "Skimmer of the Seas" 234 tons, from Liverpool 25 Feb., Montevideo 20 inst with assorted cargo.

British barque, "Golden Eagle" captain John Robinson, 277 tons from London 18th February and Montevideo 22 inst. to H. A. Green & Co. with general cargo.

British Barque "Penelope" capt. te John Thomas, 265 tons from Cardiff 23rd. February to Lenguick Seberll & Co. with 446 tons Coal,

French iron g'oat "Fulminante" from the Tigre.

Amer. Ship "Messenger" Capt. A. A. Hooper, 499 tons, from Cadiz to E. Bunge & Co. with 369 lasts salt.

English barque "John Bagshaw" 251 tons from Cardiff 17 Jan, Montevideo 24 inst. to Bole Bros with coal

May 26.

Paraguay steamer Ypora, from Asuncion and Intermediate Ports, with 129 bales yerba.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 24th.

Montevideo, Orient. brigant. Romano and SS. Villa Salto.

Montevideo Shipping List.

May 22.

FROM	AMERICAN	TO
Pelegrano...	W. H. Hazard	Sundries
Do. do.	Mr. Singleton	Do.
Boston	Comet	Order
New York	Friendship	Do.
Cardiff	Ann Stanfield	Sundries
New York	Sarah H. Snow	J. Meserole

ARGENTINE

St. Catalina	San Juan	Do.

BRAZILIAN

Pernambuco	Diamante	Do.
Bahia	Victoria	Do.
Rio Janeiro	Pedro	Do.
Do.	Brasileira	Do.
Rio Janeiro	Adela y Rosa	Do.
Sta Catalina	Esperanza	Do.
Pernambuco	Astuta	Do.
Rio Janeiro	Fantasma	Do.

BRAZILIAN.

Bordeaux	Magnetiseur	Do.
Cadiz	Providence	Do.

SPANISH.

Barcelona	Juan Adolfo	Do.
Do.	Magdalena	Do.
Rio Janeiro	Isla Bautista	Do.
Vivero	S. Buenaventura	Do.
Do. Apres.	Paulina	Do.
Barcelona	Juan Cubella	Do.
Do.	Bingo	Do.

DANISH

Cadiz	Elsa Maria	Do.
Malaga	J. J. Lassen	Do.

FRENCH.

Havre	Madagascar	Do.
Bordeaux	Ville Bayonne	Do.
Bayonne	Salute	Do.
St. Malo	Louis	Do.
Cadiz	Gilles	Do.
Havre	Fleur	Do.

PORTUGUESE.

Rio Janeiro	Improviso	Do.
Pernambuco	Fartj	Do.
Rio Janeiro	Union	Do.

DUTCH.

Bordeaux	Dossel	Do.

HANOVERIAN.

Hamburgo	Spenser	Do.

NORWEGIAN.

Paranagua	Augusto	Do.
Mossel	Asahata	Do.

BRITISH.

Bs. Ayres	Ludine	Do.
Liverpool	D. of Malakoff	Do.
Do	Arab	Do.
Cadiz	Thane	Do.

ITALIAN.

Bs. Ayres	Catalefino	Do.
Savona	Penola	Do.
Genoa	Palestro	Do.
Do.	Francesco	Do.
Cadiz	Catterina	Do.

PERUVIAN.

Cadiz	Carmen	Do.

ORIENTAL.

Cadiz	Georgina	Do.
Savona	Maria Teresa	Do.

War vessels in Montevideo.

BRAZILIAN.

Steamer	Jequitinhonha	8 guns
Do.	Araguay	4 "
Do.	Ivahy	4 "
Corvette	Bonifacio	16 "
Brig-schooner	Igauna	2 "
Steamer	Araguay	4 "

SPANISH

Steamer	V. de Covadonga	2 "
Brig	Gravina	16 "

FRENCH.

Steam-frigate	Pandora	60 "
Do.	Latea	4 "
Brig	Bonnaunaie	16 "
Transport	Fortuna	

BRITISH.

Steam-frigate	Forte	51 "
Do. do.	Satellite	21 "
Steam-corvette	Curlew	8 "
Do.	Snowdrift	6 "
Do.	Spider	3 "
Do.	Otter	4 "
Do.	Shelldrake	2 "

FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

AUTUMN MEETING,

29th and 30th May, 1862.

First Day's Races, Thursday—First Race, 1 o'clock.

The Belgrano Stakes—A sweep stakes for horses that have never run at any meeting of this or other society. Entry, $200, with $200 added from the funds of the society; once round and distance; weight 145lbs.

Blanco—Colorado—Pink jacket and silver cap

Pelota Blanca — Malvarina — Pink jacket and black cap

Gurdamoon — Bay — White jacket, Mexican serape and cap

Santa Fecina—Bay colt—Tartan jacket and cap

Second Race 1 p. m.

The Mariscal's Cup—Entry, $200 with $200 added; once and a half round weight, 145lbs.

El Zorro — Rosillo — Blue cap and white jacket

Shadow—Overo

Montero—Saino—Yellow jacket and black cap

Lancha — Ocuno—Pink jacket and black cap

Dos! may care — Picaso — Tartan jacket and cap

Third Race, 2 p. m.

The Retiro Stakes—Entry, $200 with $200 added; weight 145lbs

Las Blancas — Malvarina — Black and silver jacket and cap

Aimee—Bayo—Black and red striped body, blue sleeves, a cap.

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino — white jacket and blue cap

Trump—Lordin—negro—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Pelgrano—Saino—Da Luz

Fourth Race, 3 p. m.

The Lincoln Cup, added Consolation, $300, with a gold cup, value one sterling, given by the society; three quarters of a mile.

Tycoon—Blue—Commodore—Black and red striped sleeves, cap

El Zorro—Rosillo—White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Guerrero—Saino malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Fifth Race.

The Consolation Stakes, for beaten horses—Entry, $200, with 1000 added: weight, 145lbs.

Second Day's Races Friday.

13 nows.

A *Sweepstakes* of $200 entry each, with 1000 added; once round and a distance; to be handicapped and arranged by the committee.

Las Blancas — Malacara—Black and silver jacket and cap

Faugh-a-Ballagh—Picaso

Pickpocket—Bayo overo—Pink jacket and black cap.

Robbie Burns—Picaso—Tartan jacket and cap

Match or Matches.

Two F. M.

The Champion Stakes, for horses of English blood, born in this country, once round; entrance $500, with 3000 added; weight, for horses five years old and upwards to be 145lbs, and an allowance of 3lbs for every year under that age. In the event of three horses not being entered for this race, it shall be open for all horses to enter, through the intervention of the Committee.

El Gaucho Pobre — Saino — White jacket and blue cap

New Fashion—Colorado

Delgano—Saino—White jacket, Magenta sleeves and cap

Match or Matches.

3 1/2 P. M.

The Grand Challenge Stakes—Entrance $1000 each, with 3000 added; three times round and a distance; weight, 145lbs.

Steerwell—Malacara—Black and red striped body, blue sleeves and cap

Zorro—Rosillo — White jacket and blue cap

Shadow—Overo

Guerrero—Saino Malacara — Yellow jacket and black cap

Trotting Match — Entrance $300 each, with 1000 added; three rounds and a distance; weight 145lbs.

Jack—Black—White jacket and cap—

P. S.—In all the above races, horses must be entered and ridden by members of the F. A. R. S., and in all cases three horses to start, the property of different owners, or the premiums will not be given. In cases when four horses start, the second horse to save his stake. The matches will be under the assistance and direction of the committee, and the rules and regulations of the society will be strictly adhered to.

Auctions.

Billingshurst.

Tuesday 27th May, calle Merced, Assts. Dorado, Hard furniture.

ARGENTINE CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Chamber of Deputies.

President—Don Pastor Obligado.

At half-past 8 P. M. proceedings commenced with the reading of several documents by the Secretary, Don B. Quintana. Some arguments ensued on the proposal to name a committee for inspection of the electing diplomas, especially touching those of Cordoba.

The Commissioners are Messrs. Obligado, Garcia, Oroño, Zavaleta and Cantilo, the Chamber having decided in reference to it, as proposed. It was announced that the members from San Luis and San Juan had arrived, although questioned by some present. The President examined himself on plea of inexperience, for having read some documents out of place.

The days for Session are Monday, Wednesday and Friday (I p m).

NOTICE.

There is a letter at this office for Mr NATHANIEL ROBERTS.

Answered for Mr Joaquin Pedro Lopez Baron Ayres.

The owners are requested to call for it, or recommend his address to the British Consulate; right person who can prove it of mention respecting him or it will be sent.

By JOHNNE PARISH, Consul, for M. Gates.

British Consulate, Buenos Ayres, 24th May 1862.

SOMETHING NEW.

To rent Both Land and Sheep : 9 to ten thousand Sheep with one league o Good Land is offered for the terms 5 years—

14000	Sheep on Sale in the partido	Vila Mercedes.	
2500	"	"	" Capilla del Señor.
3000	"	"	" Lujan.
800	"	"	" Moron.
2000	"	"	" Areco.
20000	"	"	" Chascomus
2000	"	"	" Ensenada.
1000	"	"	" Pila.
3000	"	"	½ Lobos.
3000	"	"	" Navarro.
2500	"	"	" Matanza.
3000	"	"	" San Pedro.
2500	"	"	" Entre-Rios.
10000	"	"	" Palmeira (E. Oriental.)
3000	"	"	" Mercedes 1d

RAMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Land on Sale.

1½	leagues	of Partido de Pilar.
1½	id	of del Señor.
1½	id	of Vila Mercedes.
2500 per 6000	ea.	"
4	1½ leagues	" Las Flores
1	id	" Azul
12	"	" Tandil
6	"	" Salto (sobre el Salado)
13	"	" Lobarias.
6	"	" Quequen
6	"	" 25 Mayo
1	"	" Dolores
6	"	" Tres Arroyos
4	"	" Rojas
2	"	" Chivilcoy.
6	"	" Entre-Rios
5	"	" Palmeida (E. O)
3	"	" Mercedes
20	"	" Santa Fé.

TO RENT.

3	leagues in	San Pedro.
1	suerte "	Mercedes.
1	league "	id.

Wanted Medianero.

For Bands Oriental also they purchase capones.

Houses on Sale.

In all parts of the City, Money on mortgage to any amount required. 2 good rooms to let near the Plaza Victoria.—Apply to Calle de Reconquista No. 46.

Parker y Cordero.

m. 27—1 p.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

in Moron, alongside the station house by

AGOTE & IMBERT.

On Wednesday the 28th inst at 3 O'clock P. M. will be held by public auction, without reserve to the highest bidder 900 to 1000 sheep, of the best mestiza breed in the country, also 100 rams, which are at present in the flock and which are of the best class.

Persons desirous of inspecting the flock can do so by applying at the Moron station.

m27—3p.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that having complied with all the necessary legal forms he has established an auctioneering and commission business in this City at N.° 13 calle Tacuari, known as the house of Don Luis Obligado that he has taken D. Gustavo Imbert into partnership in said business and that such business shall be carried on under the firm & name of Agote & Imbert with mutual responsibility.

In soliting public patronage we would respectfully say that, all commissions or negotiations entrusted to our care shall be promptly and diligently attended to.

Buenos Ayres May 23th 1862.

Augusto Agote.

m27—3p.

Foreign Amateur Racing Society.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to Messrs. Mackern, Calle San Martin, where they can also procure their tickets.

Doubloons,

May 26th.

Opening price	41¾
At intervals	41¾ 1/2
Saturday 24th May	41¾
Various dates	41¾ 1/2
Closing price	41¾
Doubloons sold	7,503

Sample output to test PDF Combine only

It is proposed to furnish the steamer with new engines similar to those of the steam ship "Mississippi" but the Hull shall be more after the construction of a fast going class of steamer.

The speed not to be less than Eighteen miles per hour, and with regard to the consumption of fuel, to be on the most economical plan.

The steamer's dimensions shall be as follows:—

Two hundred and thirty feet long—
Thirty five feet beam—
Ten feet depth of hold—

A steamer of the above dimensions will accommodate about one hundred first class, and fifty second class passengers, and will carry from seventy five to one hundred tons of freight.

The expenses for the navigation of a vessel of this class, would not exceed two hundred and sixteen silver dollars per day estimating the expences of crew, fuel, provisions, &c. and including Insurance and all contingencies.

The steam-ship Mississippi, since running on this route, has averaged 80 passengers per day (counting days) taking a fair average, it is a safe estimate to calculate at the rate of six silver dollars per head, which leaves a gross receipt of four hundred and eight dollars per day; the average freight would be 40 tons, at four dollars per ton, which, added to the passage money, would give six hundred and forty silver dollars per day.

Now, reducing the fares of passages and rate of freight twenty-five per cent, on the present rates charged, would still leave four hundred and eighty silver dollars; and, deducting the expences, would net one hundred and sixty-four dollars per day.

The amount proposed, being ascribed, a meeting of the Stock-holders will be called, for the purpose of naming Directors, and deciding upon the best plan for carrying out the object.

Bs. As. May 24th 1862.

FOREIGN MISCELANY.

THE ARTESIAN WELL, BRIGHTON.—A great event, in local estimation, has just occurred at Brighton. For the last four years a well has been in progress on the Warren Farm, on which the more youthful inmates of the Brighton workhouse, some 300 in number, are to be set to work in connexion with the Industrial Schools there. The farm is situated on the summit of the South Downs, some 270ft. above the level of the sea. When the contract was taken (by Mr. South) it was believed that a shaft of about 400ft. in depth and 6ft. in diameter would constitute the actual excavation. When the well, however, had been sunk to a depth of 437ft. 9in., there was still no water, and Mr. North threw up his contract. The guardians then took the work into their own hands, and had sunk the well to a depth of 1,282 ft., at a cost of about 1,000l. a-week (or 0,5oof. in all), when at last a strong body of fine soft water was reached on the Saturday before last. The water on Monday had risen upwards of 7oft in the shaft, which, however, had been diminished to a bore of 4ft. diameter, after sinking to a depth of 437 ft. 9in., and cutting a horizontal chalk bed 421ft. 9in. in length, from which the smaller shaft was sunk. The water, therefore, had nearly reached the head of the lower shaft. The first intimation of the water having been reached was not understood. It consisted in the fact that "digging the well had ceased to make it any deeper," in other words, the loose green sand had been forced up by the subjacent water, in its rising as fast as that sand could be removed. The men were at last convinced of the watering of the water, and of their own imminent peril, by a loud report, and a rushing mighty sound soon followed by the ascension of the water into view. The water rose 6ft. in a few hours, and continued to rise at the rate of 1ooft. an hour. The news was, of course, very welcome to the ratepayers as well as the guardians. The last remembers deserve credit for their firmness in resisting the many attempts to disunder them from proceeding further with the work as it went on. Only the week previously the guardians had been advised to put a stop to such fruitless expenditure.—*Builder.*

—During the whole of last week Captain Ericsson has been the hero and the idol of the hour. There can be no disputing that, if it had not been for his iron-clad battery, the Monitor, the whole aspect of the war might have been changed, and the redoubtable Merrimac might have pouned such a volley upon Washington as would have driven the President, the Executive, and the whole assembled Congress from the capital. Scarcely anything is anywhere spoken of, but iron-clad ships and batteries; and so prompt has been the action in consequence that a Bill has already been introduced into the Senate authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct an iron clad steamer of 5000 tons, to be used solely as a ram, at a cost of $1,000,000; to devote a further sum of nearly $600,000 to the completion of the Stevens Battery, which has been lying for months past in the Hudson river off Hoboken, suffering from the effects of the cold shoulder of the Government; which would in all probability have refused further aid to its inventor and builder if the Merrimac had not given the officia minister such a disagreeable reminder, &, lastly, to expend the sum of $13,000,000 (about 2,6.0,000l. sterling) in the construction of iron-clad steam gunboats, for the defence of the coasts and harbours of the whole sea-board of the Atlantic from Portland to the Chesapeake, and for purposes of offence during the blockade of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande. These iron-clad monsters are not absolutely invulnerable, for the Merrimac was certainly damaged in its encounter with the Monitor, and its captain and several men were killed by the explosion of a shell that penetrated through that portion of her armour represented by portholes; but they are proved by the results of the various tests of Hampton Roads, to be more than a match for any number of wooden vessels that may be brought against them. Such vessels may be effectively revolutionize the whole system of defensive naval warfare. For purposes of foreign aggression they will, happily for the peace of the world, be useless: for the Monitor ran against her rick of destruction during her short sea passage from the harbour of New York to Chesapeak Bay than she ran at any time during the greatest heat of the battle. Her gallant and ingenious commander is reported to have declared that he would much rather fight his 2-inches of inch battles in inland waters, against vessels similar to his own, than trust himself in the open sea. But the decisive experience of those memorable days shows that, for purposes of coast defence, these rams, batteries, and floating iron castles must inevitably supersede those wash as fortresses, as well as wooden ships; and that they not only have the advantage of being more effective, but of being less costly than either.

The Merrimac is at the Norfolk Navy-yard. A large force of men are engaged in repairing her. One of her prongs was seriously damaged, and the forward part of the vessel was stove in. These are being strengthened.

—I mean Mr. Sydney Smith, who in a rare degree mingled wisdom with wit. [Hear, hear.] He placed on record 40 years ago a passage that enables one in some degree to judge of the immense transition we have made with regard to our fiscal system. In 1820 he wrote an article in the *Edinburgh Review*, since published in his works, in which he warned the Americans of what would happen to them, if, for the sake of glory, they were induced to rush into war; and certainly, when compared with the very letter of what was now passing—looking to the particular items and clauses of that Tax Bill, which in some of its stages I don't exactly know what, is now under the consideration of Congress—more remarkable prediction I cannot conceive. I cannot quote the whole passage, it is too long; but he warns America by pointing to the then state of England. He says:—

"We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory,—taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, or over the back, or is placed under the foot;——taxes on everything on earth and the waters under the earth —on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the cause which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the cruine which decorates the judge and the rope that hangs the criminal [a laugh] —on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribands of the bride."

LOCAL EVENTS.

NEW STEAMER. — We understand that a project has been started for the construction of a fine steamer, for the navigation of the river, between this city and Montevideo.

SUPPLEMENTAL MAIL.—We are not yet aware if there be any means of sending news to Europe than those per Mersey yesterday; but if so, and should no mail be made up at the Consulate, we advise our friends that one will be got up at the "Standard" office as usual.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We are glad to notice the predilection of the Government in giving us a key at the Congress Chamber. This will enable us, in future, to give our readers a faithful report of proceedings so interesting to our public.

Those little acts of civility to reporters are convenient in more ways than one to the Government; and it is necessary that the Press have an allotted department to report the sessions, without the inevitable inconvenience always attending a crowded house.

OUR PACKET CIRCULAR, owing to the May feasts, has been postponed until the 27th inst.

These holidays, which have interrupted the ordinary course of business, have deprived us of some workmen necessary to print that extra number of the paper.

Nevertheless, we have endeavored to meet the desires of our subscribers, by giving them a packet edition with seventeen columns of new matter, instead of ten, as usual, at some extra expence, which has been amply compensated by the sale of loose papers, of which one horse has taken two dozen, and several others one dozen each.

PROGRESO BALL.—It is contemplated to give another ball at this Club, to celebrate the meeting of Congress.

This will serve as a substitute for the want of the official one we expected. We have been given to understand that the worthy Dr Syntax has accepted an invitation, and he will send a report of proceedings to the "Standard," for publication.

IL BARBIERE to-night, at Colon, by Mdlle Alteri; to commence at half-past seven.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—In this solemnity, which took place on Monday at Colon, 596 were given to the girls in the schools of the Society of Beneficence, as follows, 314 medals and 282 books.

The works of the girls of the Orphan Asylum are shown to the public at their establishment for a few days, after, which, as customary, they will be raffled for the benefit of the institution.

RAFFLE.—We call the attention of our friends to the important raffle which is to take place at the British Library.

The Encyclopedia Britannica, 21 large quarto volumes, will be raffled in 120 tickets, at 25 dollars each.

We think there has been an omission in forgetting to notice the manner in which it will be raffled.

CIMARONAS RAILWAY.—Mr Henry A. Green, the well-known shipbroker of this city, left for England yesterday, by the Mersey, to arrange the particulars for the construction of this line.

We hope he will return speedily, with the bills of lading in his pocket-book, of the materials for the line.

UNION AMERICANA.—A meeting of Argentine and Chilian gentlemen has taken place at Valparaiso, to establish a society with this title, to promote a Bank, or rather, Spanish-American league.

FLOCK OF SHEEP. — One thousand sheep will be knocked down on Sunday next at 1 O,C P.M, at Moron to the highest & best bidder for cash.

All who want to get a bargain ought to be punctual as at one O,Clock sharp, the auction will take place.

On 'Change

May 28th.

Ounces rose again to $418 which was the opening and closing price. A few sold on time at $416.

Business has been dull on account of the sailing of the packet and few arrivals at the plazas for several days past.

We know of no transactions in saladeros produce on dry hides which are in good demand for North America.

Sales to day have been as follows:

Campi:rodnce.

250 common camp hides 133.
300 arrobes wool, private prices.

Comestibles.

from deposit.

500 boxes vermicelli Nervy 2o 'lofls
2oo " " $8o
5o dozen champagne 14o

The Relea—A meeting took place yesterday at 2 O'clock, Mr. Constant Santa Maria in the chair. The report of which we will publish on Saturday.

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS

May 28th

Dutch schooner Alida, from Rotterdam and Montevideo, with assorted cargo.

Nat. steamer Pavon, from the Tigre.

French barque Etincelle, from Bordeaux, with assorted cargo of wines and spirit.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

May 29th.

Rosario, S. Oriental Dolorites, Montevideo, S. American Mississippi.

28.

For the Rivers] French war-steamer Fulminante,
Rio Janeiro, British mail steamer Mersey.

HOUSES TO LET.

1 in Sen Martin—13 apartments
3 in Calle Temple—8 do each
9 in " Moreno—8 and 5 do
2 in " Parque—8 do each
1 in " Venezuela—6 do
2 offices, wareroom and deposit—Cano allo
1 large store and other apartments, with kitchen attached—Victoria
3 offices—San Martin
2 store, office, and residence—Corrientes
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished.

DAVIS and CO,
House and Land Agents,
68 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Splendid Offices and Rooms in Calle Belgrano.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

From this date, we have conferred our powers on Sres. Don Hermann Dufourg and Don Antonio Freire, who, in conjunction, will conduct the business during the absence of the principal, Don Diego White.

Diego White and Co.
27th May 1862. 28m-5p

FOR NEW YORK.

Guaranteed first Vessel to Sail—

The fine American ship "RICHARD MITCHELL," 368 tons register, ALLEN, Master.

Has room for a small portion of light freight. The greater portion of her cargo being for owner's account, and now going on board, she will have immediate dispatch.

For particulars apply to the Consignees, Messrs E. H. Pulmar and Co or—

H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

FOR SALE,

An A 1 National brigantine, 250 tons register, built of the best materials—live oak and locust—and fitted and found in everything for three years.

For further particulars apply to
H. J. Powell and Co,
Brokers.

The cheapest and best coach.

TO SAN VICENTE & RANCHOS.

This Diligence leaves Buenos Aires and Ranchos every Wednesday and Saturday.

Diligence office—Calle Victoria 566.

Corner of Buen Orden en la
Confiteria de la Moralidad.

LESSONS.

In natural drawing, shading, and colouring by E. Pechmann. Specimens can be seen at Mrs. Ansell Brothers calle Merced 29.—Apply calle Maypú 91.—Collegé San Martin. m29-10p

PINE LOST.

Some pine boards by mistake have come in my carts. The owner by identifying them, can have same.
Michael Carthy
Villa de Lojan.

IMPORTANT AUCTION

in Moron, alongside the station house,
BY
AGOTE & IMBERT.

On Sunday the 1st. June, at 1 O'clock P. M, will be sold by public auction, without reserve to the highest bidder 900 to 1000 sheep, of the best merino breed in the country, also the rams, which are at present in the flock and are of the best class.

Persons desirous of inspecting the flock can do so by applying at the Moron station the flock will be sold in one lot for cash.

DILIGENCE OFFICE,

CALLE PIEDRAS, 71.

For Magdalena, leaves Buenos Ayres—9th, 19th, and 29th.

Returning—3rd, 13th, and 23rd.

Sample output to PDF Combine only